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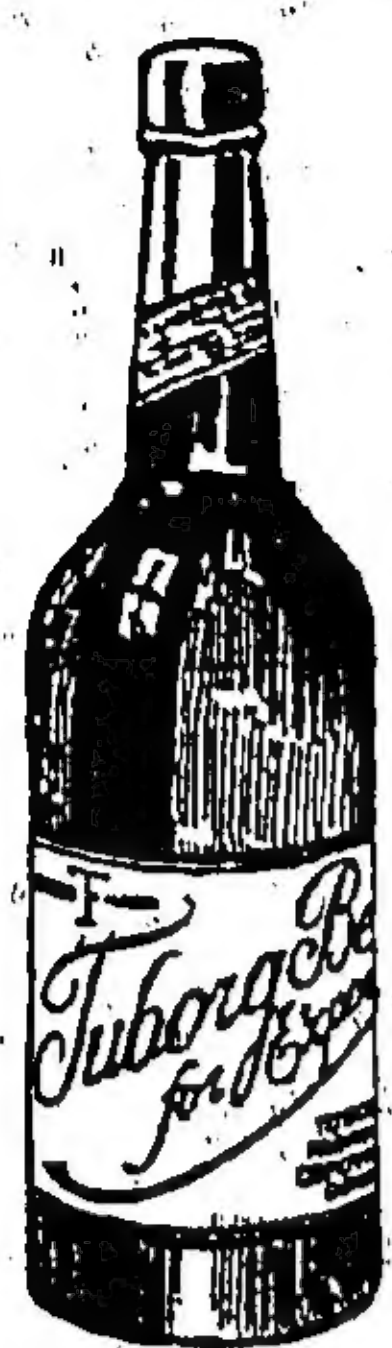
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.50	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yanmat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.59	12.09	1.24	4.44	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.02	9.36	11.01	12.21	1.36	4.55	7.21
Taipei...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	7.44
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	7.48
Fanning...	Dep.	7.23	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	7.58
Shungai...	Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.33	8.02
Shumchun...	Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	8.08
<hr/>								
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun...	Dep.	7.21	8.06	10.38	11.40	3.07	4.17	5.13
Shungai...	Dep.	7.23	8.15	10.49	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning...	Dep.	7.32	8.15	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24
Taipei...	Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.48	8.30	11.07	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin...	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51
Yanmat...	Dep.	8.13	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon...	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.18	6.11

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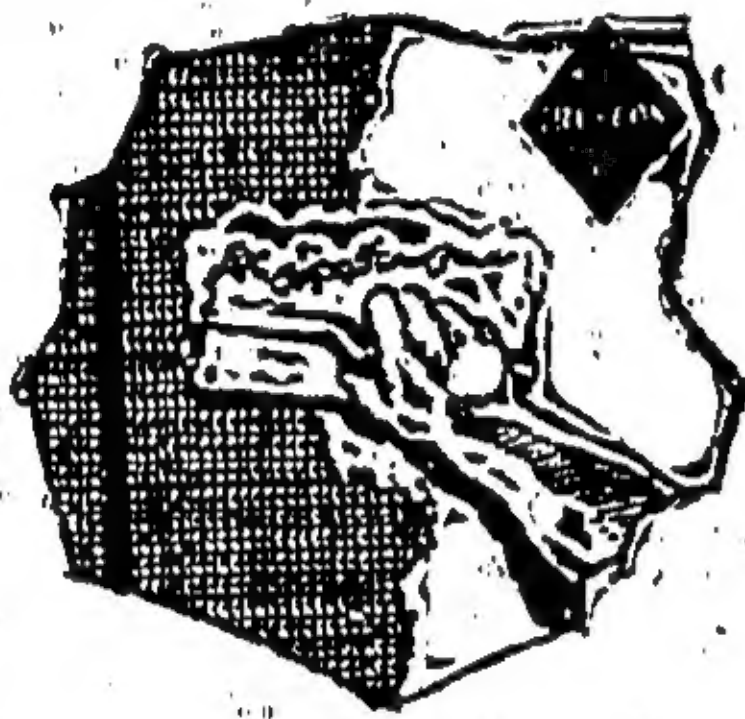
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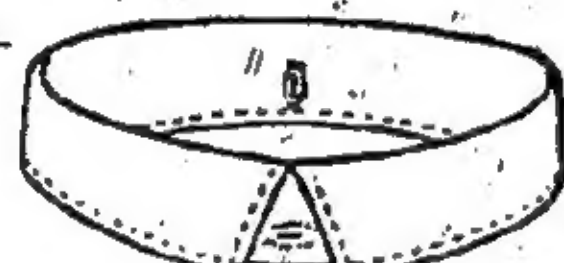


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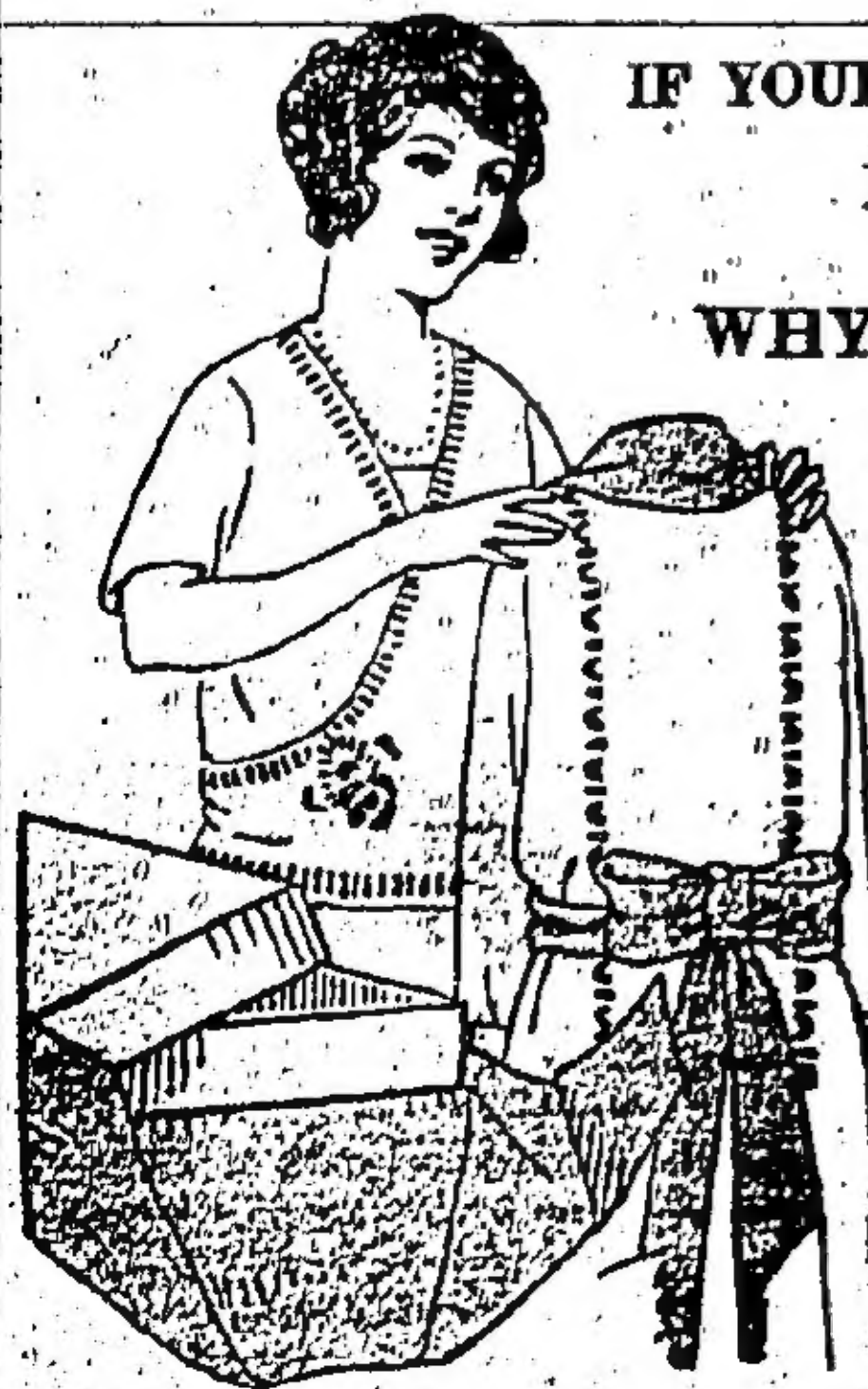
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OUR LONDON LETTER

RECORD SUM PAID FOR THOROUGHBREDS AT
NEWMARKET.

MR. MORRIS' BIG PURCHASES OF BLOODSTOCK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 18th.

A GLIMPSE OF OLD CHINA.

Sir Aurel Stein has brought back some strange Chinese antiquities from his third Central Asian expedition, which he conducted at the request of the Indian Government. The curiosities are now to be seen at the British Museum, and are attracting a good deal of attention in learned circles in London. He travelled over great portions of Eastern Turkestan and the extreme West of China and across the Pamir region to North-Eastern Persia.

Some of the most interesting discoveries were found on the ancient trade route which ran between China and Western Asia from the second century B.C. to the fourth century A.D. when the way became impracticable owing to the drying up of the rivers. In the vast region which is now a waterless and wind-swept waste were found relics of this remote trade activity. Among the most interesting, recovered from the graves of these ancient Chinese merchants, were elaborate silk fabrics, being the earliest yet known. I am told that they throw a new light on the history of Chinese decorative art. They have been marvellously preserved by the extreme dryness of the climate. Another "find" was a large haul in one place of well-preserved Chinese manuscripts.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French Ambassador in London, I am informed, at a reception a few days ago gave a clue to French opinion regarding the disturbances in China. He was emphatically in favour of maintaining the treaties. "The treaties," he said, "cannot be touched without the greatest risk to foreigners in China. When someone talks about altering them and making concessions to a Chinese Government which has no real authority in the country, he lives and property of foreigners are thereby imperilled." He added that the agitators who are stirring up well-disposed Chinese against foreigners would not go on with their intrigues if they did not receive full encouragement from outside.

SPORTING JOURNALIST OF NOTE.

One of the best informed and most popular sporting journalist in this country has passed away in the person of William Allison, who was the "Special Commissioner" of the "Sporting Life and Sportman." He was 74 years of age. Educated at Rugby and at Oxford, he was called to the Bar, but preferred sporting journalism and acting as adviser to breeders of bloodstock. His knowledge of pedigrees was unrivalled. It is merely stating a fact to say that he could tell you the pedigree of any horse that had ever done anything worth mentioning on the turf. For years he had a great deal to do with the purchase of stock for South America, which he had visited several times. Allison was a lovable man, belonging to a type that has now almost died out of Fleet Street. CASH-ON-DELIVERY POST.

It is said on good authority that the Postmaster-General has put a scheme before the Cabinet for the establishment of an inland cash-on-delivery parcels post. The proposal has been referred to the Home Affairs Committee of the Cabinet with a request to give it careful consideration and to report.

The idea is not new, but it has never before got to the stage of serious consideration by the Government of the day. I believe, however, that although legislation would not be necessary to give effect to the scheme it is extremely unlikely that it will be adopted. For one thing there are Ministers who are averse to stirring up the opposition of provincial retail distributors—the butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker who are ruffled enough as things are by the fierce competition of the great London retailers. On the other hand the Post Office authorities are understood to be keen on the matter. I hear that public meetings are to be held in London in the Autumn to demand the inauguration of the service.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

The condition of the stone-work of the Houses of Parliament, to which I referred in a recent letter, turns out to be more serious than first reports indicated. Sir Frederick Baines, the architect of the Board of Works, considers that at least a million pounds sterling will have to be expended to put the building in a state of repair. It seems that owing to the action of the London atmosphere the gargoyles along the roofs and the delicate stone carving which is such a feature of the architecture have crumbled. There is no other course but to replace the parts that have yielded to the climatic conditions.

The Palace of Westminster is not an old building by any means. It was only completed and opened in 1832. There are many buildings of that period in London which are apparently none the worse for wear; but the ornamental detail of Barry's masterpiece has been an easy prey to the weather. Pieces of masonry continue to tumble down; in fact a notice has been posted up on the Terrace warning members not to sit or walk within five or six feet of the walls. The notice is religiously obeyed. No M.P. is anxious to cause a bye-election in his own constituency!

A STOCK EXCHANGE "BOOM."

Stories bordering on the romantic about the appreciation of shares in platinum are at present going the rounds in the City. In the classical Throgmorton Street phrase there is a "boom" in this particular class of investment. It has occurred since the news came to hand that platinum has been discovered in the Transvaal. The shares in the leading companies holding big areas in the precious zone where the reported deposits were located have suddenly increased in value to the tune of hundreds per cent. Hitherto they have not been worth the price of waste paper.

One can well imagine the rummaging there has been in strong boxes by those who vaguely remember that they possess a few hundreds or a few thousand platinum shares, and how closely the quotations are watched on "Change" every day by holders who have heard that the properties may be richer than a gold mine—where, in fact, about half a million's worth of platinum has been discovered in a patch the size of a tennis court.

SHIPPING FACTS.

Lloyd's annual shipping figures which have just been issued show again an increase in world tonnage. Steam and motor tonnage of steel and iron is now over sixteen millions in excess of the tonnage of 1914, while the reduction in sailing tonnage is about 1,718,000. The rise in the past year is over 600,000 tons, despite a fall of 579,000 in the United States tonnage. Of course, despite the recent fall, the United States tonnage has increased enormously since 1914—for steam and motor ships—from under two million tons to over eleven and a half. British tonnage of the same type has risen since 1914 by only 400,000, and the British share in world shipping has fallen from 44 per cent. to under 33 per cent.

France, Holland, Italy and Japan show very large increases. German tonnage has fallen by over 40 per cent; but every other country of importance has had a larger relative increase than Great Britain. I need scarcely point out that in face of these figures it is not difficult to account for the slump in shipping freights. Less merchandise is being carried, and there are more ships to carry it. In addition to this, by the scrapping of old ships an increase in carrying capacity has been secured. The broad fact emerges that other countries having increased their mercantile fleets are using British services less for the carrying of their goods both to us and between foreign ports. Hence the slump in the shipping industry concerning which so much is heard in this country at the present time.

SIR E. HULTON'S HORSES.

Racing circles have plenty to talk about in respect of the sale of the late Sir Edward Hulton's bloodstock at Newmarket which has occupied nearly a week. Outside his newspaper interests Sir Edward cared for little else besides racing; and he had built up a magnificent stud. All his horses were dispersed this week, and the total amount realised, came to the enormous figure of 238,380 guineas. I hear that this is a record for one owner's horses, as well it may be, but at the same time it is said there are other racing studs in this country which are of greater worth than that which has just been broken up. The gross return of well over a quarter of a million sterling would have assuredly astonished Sir Edward Hulton had he lived to witness the dispersal.

A considerable proportion of the money paid this week for the Hulton bloodstock has been put down on behalf of foreign buyers. Breeders abroad are always anxious to secure noted strains of horse-flesh from England. This is a sufficient answer to people who are apt to talk foolishly about the extravagance of maintaining racing studs. The breeding of bloodstock is the one industry in which we may be said to have a monopoly. The biggest buyer at the Hulton sale was, it is interesting to note, Mr. H. E. Morris, of Shanghai, already famous as the owner of the Derby winner this year. He beat off opposition for certain animals he wanted, the price apparently being no object. He paid 9,200 guineas for a bay filly, and for a sister of this animal, Soubriquet, he went to 12,500 guineas.

CONFIDENCE TRICKSTERS.

In spite of all the publicity given to the ways and the wiles of confidence tricksters visitors to London continue to be victimised. A wealthy Egyptian who arrived here a few days ago has been relieved of 27,500. This is the biggest coup that has been brought off for some time. Usually the sum involved does not exceed hundreds of pounds. In this case the chief trickster joined at Marseilles the liner on which the Egyptian was travelling, and so gained the latter's confidence before he reached London. On arrival he seems to have entertained the stranger well, and three other men who were in the swindle came on the scene according to plan. The money was obtained ostensibly to buy horses and cattle for a joint venture. The Egyptian is described as a careful man, sharp over money matters, and he was well warned against swindlers.

This confidence trick and the way it was carried through shows that it is becoming the rule to sink money in such ventures. It goes a long stretch beyond the old dodge of showing a victim a bundle of bank notes—Bank of Engraving notes with a real note on top—and telling a colourable story of riches in store if only he will participate. In this case at least £40 must have been laid out by way of bait.—H.B.

94. NOT OUT.

CANON THEOBALD STILL HAILE
AND HEARTY.

That great cricketer, Canon Charles Theobald, still hale and hearty, celebrated his 94th birthday on July 4th.

In 1848, when W. G. Grace was famous only in his home circle as a remarkably fine infant, young Theobald played for Winchester against both Eton and Harrow. He is a living link with Alfred Mynn, Fuller Pilch, and other giants of the past whom he knew in the flesh, but who to the rest of us are only names of glory.

His playing days are long over, but this grand old cricketer still keeps up his wicket, and his love for the game is yet strong.

It is impossible, owing to changing conditions, to compare the cricketers of the top-hat era with those of to-day, but we hope that Canon Theobald, looking upon the present generation of players, finds them good.

Certainly to this fine old sportsman it must be a pleasure to know that the great traditions of his beloved game have been worthily upheld, and that the true spirit of cricket is as strong to-day as it was in the 'forties and 'fifties of last century.

ATHLETICS IN MIDDLE AGE.

A WARNING TO FOLK
OVER FORTY.

[BY F. A. M. WEBSTER.]

William Bjorneman, the Scandinavian long jump record holder and Olympic champion of 1920, came to spend a week-end with us a little while ago. He arrived on Friday evening in time for dinner, after which we danced until the sky was turning grey. After breakfast next morning we took him down to the paddock where are the jumping pits, throwing circles, and a miniature hurdle course. We spent the morning throwing and jumping, and, incidentally, we watched the children, aged eight, six, and three years respectively, practising their athletic evolutions. The whole afternoon was occupied with hard tennis, and after dinner we danced again until midnight.

Besides being the great long jumper he is, William happens also to be a fine exponent of javelin and discus throwing, shot putting and pole vaulting. On Sunday morning all the keen athletes of the neighbourhood turned up to see what he could teach them, and we had a pretty hectic morning. In the afternoon we played more tennis, and in the evening again danced until the small hours.

Before he left I asked William disinterestedly what he considered the best age for an athlete.

"In Scandinavia, on the Continent, and in America," he said, "an athlete, generally speaking, reaches his prime in the early twenties and retires altogether from active participation in athletics long before he is thirty."

"But you British—good heavens! You are different. Here in England your children perform like Olympic champions almost as soon as they can run, it seems; you practise sport all day and dance all night, and then do it all over again the next day, and the next, and yet never seem fatigued. But your old men—or what we should call old men—they are literally marvellous."

"We others, grow old and fat when we stop playing games, but you British people never grow old. Look at your fox-hunters, your tennis players, your cricketers, and the old athletes who run in the veterans' races."

That, in a nutshell, is what the majority of foreigners think of us. They give us a magnificent reputation; and yet, are we really wise to hang on to our athletic ability in every branch of sport as long as we do?

Those veterans' races, for example. In most of them a man has to be forty years of age or over before he is entitled to take part. At forty a man—as a man, but not necessarily as an athlete or player of games—is in his prime. But his maximum efficiency is not going to last long. The road along the heights is a short one, and there is a long slant into the valley below.

A new phase of life is in sight, and it is marked by more rigid arteries and more brittle bones; the physique has become set in accordance with one's mode of life, and, above all, one does not recover from fatigue as quickly as one did formerly.

Only yesterday I met an old school-fellow in the train, once a great sprinter, now a bit grey about the temples, and more than a little bald. He shifted about a lot, and seemed unable to make himself comfortable. At last he burst out: "I wish I'd taken the advice in that book of yours and trained steadily for a month. I ran in a veterans' race a week ago. I'm still stiff, and I don't seem to have any energy left."

That was because he had departed from his usual mode of life and had imposed a serious, if not actually dangerous strain upon his set physique. "When you're forty," a great trainer once said to me, "live at about tenpence, even if you feel fit for a shilling; have the whole lot's worth and you'll probably go bust."

In athletics the sprinters, hurdlers and jumpers enjoy their hey-day from about twenty to twenty-five. There are, however, exceptions like Georges Andre, the jumper and hurdler, who represented France and figured prominently in finals at the Olympiads of 1908, 1912, 1920 and 1924. Javelin and discus throwers seldom reach their prime until they are over thirty, and discus throwers are good for international honours until they are thirty-five or thereabouts, while the hammer throwers often do not produce their best until they have been at the game for twenty years and have passed their fortieth birthday.

Middle distance runners, too, sometimes mature late. A. G. Hill was an example of this. He won the A.A.A. Four Miles Championship in 1910, but did not blossom out as a world beater at the half and one mile distances until 1920, when he had fought all through the war.

Marathon runners seem to reach their prime between thirty and thirty-five years of age.

JAPAN AND CHINA. MENACE OF SOVIET POLICY.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT LATELY IN JAPAN.]

The appearance of Russia in China, instigating and using Chinese disorder in the interests of Bolshevik policy, is, from the Japanese point of view, a significant event.

Twenty years ago Russian encroachment on China caused the Russo-Japanese War. It is Japan's settled policy, dictated by her vital interests, to oppose any extension of foreign control in Eastern Asia. Russia is again encroaching on China. The method is new; territorial spoliation is out of reach, so penetration by propaganda has been invented and used with, from the Moscow point of view, satisfactory results. It is obvious that any foreign Power which tries to exploit China for its own political or economic ends must come into conflict with Japan. Perceiving this, the Russian Bolsheviks have tried to focus against England an agitation which began in a Japanese mill.

The manoeuvre makes no essential difference in the situation. It is not Bolshevik animosity against England with which Japan has to reckon, but Russia's influence in China. It is being used just now to embroil China with a Western Power. European quarrels are carried to the Far East, and helpless China is pressed into the fight. Japan has a vital concern in all this and her policy becomes of immediate importance.

JAPAN'S SECURITY.

Japan's policy in China depends on a few simple but quite fundamental interests. Those interests do not conflict in any essential point with the interests of Great Britain, the United States, and the Treaty Powers generally, but the Soviet's new forward policy in China menaces them as seriously as did the old Tsarist encroachments. Japan's first interest is her own security. She has rooted out the Russian and German armed bases in China, and has made it clear that she will permit no more to be established. She cannot allow China's weakness to be exploited for an extension of foreign political power, either by the germination of one Power or by the rivalry of several. The "sphere of influence" policy is dead; the penetration policy is the new danger.

Her second interest is economic. Japan crowds a population half as big as that of the United States into a land the size of California. The mountains which give her security fatally curtail her productive power; less than one-fifth of her territory is arable. If unproductive lands are excluded from the calculation, the density of population to the square mile in three crowded countries is:—England, 466; Belgium, 702; Japan, 268. Japan's population increases by 700,000 yearly. They have no outlet. The Marquis Komura and the Government of the time believed that the Russian war would give Japan a field for colonization, but Manchuria and Korea have been open for twenty years and have not yet absorbed the normal increase of a single year. There is no possibility of materially increasing the fertility of the soil or the area under cultivation, and there can be no overflow by emigration. "Japan," a Japanese writer has said, "must either die a painful death of righteous starvation or expand into her neighbor's backyard."

She has expanded by developing modern industries and exchanging their products for food and raw materials. She does not as yet import much food, except in bad rice years. She must import such vital raw materials as iron and cotton; she depends on Chinese sources for iron ore and coking coal. To China she sells roughly one-third of her total export. Another third goes to America in raw silk. The greatest development of Japan's foreign trade for the past decade has been with China, and circumstances are actualizing it in that direction. Tariffs exclude her manufactures from the great market of America; their cheapness is an advantage in the poor markets of Asia. Japan's necessities are her interests in China. Her economic life depends on the free and regular exchange of commodities with China. Her capacity to maintain the standard of living of her people depends on the development of the Chinese market more than upon any other single factor. Japan has, therefore, substantial and reasonable cause for objecting to foreign agitations which interfere with normal trade conditions.

CHINESE APATHY.

The Japanese, who know China best, have little faith in the power of a number of Chinese to settle the government of China by conference. The Chinese people know nothing about representative government, and are not in a condition to learn. Ninety-nine per cent are illiterate, and there is no way by which they can be given a comprehension of public issues. A China, in the 5,000 years of her existence, has never settled such questions by conference. Who is to be included? The military barons who have reduced China to her present state? They are not even trying to establish personal dominions; most of them merely amass fortunes and retire with their millions to the security of a treaty port. The politicians of Peking represent only themselves and their wants; they would sell themselves of China with alacrity. The students understand neither the outside world nor the China of the 400,000,000 peasants. Officials, bankers, and business men would utter sensible and patriotic (Continued on page 2.)

ANTI-STRIKER STONED. SECOND DEFENDANT FINED \$400.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, the case for the defence was heard in connection with the second defendant charged with stone throwing at a street orator while he was delivering an anti-strike speech at a meeting held at Hillier Street, on July 29th, under the auspices of the Labour Maintenance Society.

This defendant, Wong Chuen, was charged on two counts (a) with disorderly conduct; and (b) with using violence by throwing stones at Kong Kit Tong, (the speaker referred to above).

Mr. C. H. Lyson, who appeared for the defence, said that the defendant was a fuki in a trunk maker's shop and was sent out to buy a bottle of aerated water for a lady visitor to the shop. A row was heard going on outside, and defendant, who had returned, went outside to see what was the matter. Just outside the door he was arrested. He was away only a reasonable time for the aerated water and when arrested had a bottle opener in his hand with which to open the bottle. Mr. Lyson went on to refer to the previous case of a similar nature heard in that court with regard to Sam Choi, and mentioned that this defendant was discharged on account of the inconsistency of the evidence. He submitted that in this case evidence was also inconsistent and contradictory. He therefore asked that his client should be discharged.

Various witnesses were called for the defence, who stated that they were at the shop where defendant was employed, on the evening in question and remembered that he was sent out for some aerated water for a customer. After his return, he went outside the shop door and was arrested. All the witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant and said that they had never heard him express any approval of the strike; they did not see him throw any stones at the lecturer.

A Chinese woman giving evidence, said that she visited the shop where defendant was a fuki for the purpose of enquiring if there were any letters for her. Feeling thirsty, she sent the defendant for a bottle of mineral water. On his return he was asked to open it, and while in the act of doing so, he went outside the shop door. Witness followed him out and saw him arrested a few yards from the door. She did not see him throw any stones.

Defendant in the witness box, corroborated the evidence given by the different witnesses on his behalf.

Addressing His Worship, Mr. Lyson said it seemed hardly credible that in a crowd of over 200 people that there would be a clear line of vision between defendant and one or two witnesses for the prosecution, with people moving about. He submitted that in the main, although the witnesses did not entirely agree on minor points, the story told by the defence was true. It was quite easy for the detectives to have made a mistake and arrested the wrong man. Submitting that it was a case of mistaken identity in the excitement of the moment, Mr. Lyson asked His Worship to discharge the defendant.

His Worship complimented Mr. Lyson on his able defence, but added that he was not inclined to disbelieve all the witnesses for the prosecution. He believed the evidence in the main and found defendant guilty on charge "B", but he would not proceed with charge "A".

In conclusion, His Worship said that, in view of the state of public opinion at the time of this incident, it might have led to a serious riot or danger to property or persons. Defendant was fined \$400 on charge "B" (that of throwing stones), with five months' imprisonment with hard labour in default.

opinions which they have no means of translating into government.

China's history for 50 centuries has been punctuated with periods of chaos. Dynasties have followed dynasties; revolts have plunged the people in misery; no method of adjustment has ever been devised; China has had to await the slow emergence of a victor. Can we expect something to happen now, for which Chinese history shows neither precedent nor preparation? A conference would be the signal for agitations and demonstrations. Concessions would be represented as having been extorted by agitation, and more would follow. The Powers could make concessions. Some Chinese could profit by them. The problem of government would be no nearer solution.

The Japanese would consider a more practical method to be the support of that aspirant to power who seemed to have the best prospect of setting up a stable government. Chang Tso Lin has certain qualifications which command respect. He has governed Manchuria successfully. He is at the moment the strongest of the military leaders. If he came to an understanding with Wu Pei Fu he could eliminate Feng and control Northern and Central China. The "Red" Government of Canton would be a problem, but all the problems of China cannot be settled at once. If a Chinese Government existed which could maintain its authority in the north and centre a long step would have been taken towards rehabilitation. In holding such views the Japanese may have less than our faith in the power of conferences, but they have an instinctive knowledge of what is practicable in China, and the opinion indicated here is soberly and seriously held by many Japanese, who have given the question their best thought.

MANILA TRAGEDY. MURDERED GIRL'S LAST WORDS RECITED IN COURT.

"I love you!"

These words were the last uttered by Miss Audrey Burleigh to Lieutenant John S. Thompson, charged with her murder, after several fatal bullets had entered her body, according to the confession of the accused which was alleged to have been made to Colonel C. H. Conrad, inspector general, Philippine department, one day after the murder had been committed. The confession was read in court on August 4th, by Colonel Conrad upon recommendation by the prosecution.

The night of the murder, Lieutenant Thompson had spoken to Miss Burleigh over the telephone and he had arranged to meet her at the Manila Hotel after the entertainment at the Army and Navy Club.

At about 10 o'clock on the evening of the murder, Lieutenant Thompson called a garage car from the Post Exchange Stables at McKinley. He declared that he put his revolver in his pocket, and it contained 7 cartridges, before he left his quarters at McKinley. He first went to the Manila Hotel and sat down in the room adjoining the dancing pavilion for about five minutes. This was at about 10.20 on the night of the murder. He also said that he had waited for a long time at his quarters at McKinley for the garage car, and that the delay angered him somewhat.

At about 10.20 o'clock he went to the Army and Navy Club where he met several friends. Substantiating the statement made by Captain T. L. Cleaver, Lieutenant Thompson said he took one sip of a Singapore gin along at the Army and Navy Club. He left the table of Captain Cleaver after about five minutes and went to look for Miss Burleigh. He found her in the hall of the Club and asked if she was going to the Manila Hotel with him.

She said "no," that she was having dinner with some other person, who was not named, and so he asked if he could have a few words with her in private. He led her to the car which was still waiting for him, upon her accepting his invitation to go for a ride, and he told the chauffeur to drive anywhere. In the confession he says he does not know where they drove. While in the car he again asked Miss Burleigh to go to the Hotel but she again refused. He says he used no threats.

He gave several reasons for shooting Miss Burleigh. One was that he was engaged to marry the girl, who had accepted his proposal, but he could not afford to support her on his salary, and as she was leaving for the States on the next transport which was due to sail a short time from that date, he could not live without her, so he shot her.

He says he fired all seven shots at her in the car, and he knows he fired all of them because he then turned the gun on himself, but the hammer only fell on steel, the gun being empty. He says he fired all the shots at her because some of them flew wild.

He then told the chauffeur to drive to McKinley and held the dead girl's hand in his own during the entire trip. He contemplated going to his quarters at McKinley to get some more cartridges so he could kill himself, but upon later consideration of the facts, decided to turn himself over to the law.

During the entire reading of the confession by Colonel Conrad, Lieutenant Thompson's eye never wavered. His attention rested upon the reader and it seemed as though he was going over the details in his mind.

The case was adjourned until September.

PEACE IN FAR EAST. DUKE OF YORK ON ANGLO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

The Duke of York, speaking at a dinner in London of the Japan Society last month, said that Japan and Britain had long been bound together by ties of friendship. In 1902 this friendship became an alliance. It was vindicated by our support of Japan in her war against Russia, and it assured the valuable support so splendidly given by Japan to the Allies in the late war. After that, the opinion of the world was opposed to military alliances, and our alliance with Japan developed into a pact embracing the principal countries having interests in the Pacific, for maintaining peace in that part of the world; but the friendship between Great Britain and Japan was, and remains, the firmest of any which demands a peace of the Far East.

COMPANY MEETING. UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The 29th annual general meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., took place yesterday morning, at the office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co.

Mr. T. G. Weall presided, and the others present were Messrs. W. C. Shiner, J. Owen Hughes, D. Harvey, and R. S. Vieira (Secretary).

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your approval, dispense with reading them.

Balance at credit of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st May, after allowing for depreciation and including the balance brought forward from previous account, amounts to \$24,281.12. It is proposed to appropriate this as follows:—

To pay a dividend and bonus on ordinary shares of \$1.30 absorbing	\$12,870.00
To pay \$69.30 on founders shares absorbing	6,930.00
To carry forward to new account	4,481.12

which I hope will meet with your approval. Considering the very poor state of all trade during the year under review, especially of shipping, the result of the year's working may, I think, be considered as generally satisfactory.

The accounts call for little comment, but I might mention the amount written off as bad debts of \$2,143.37. This debt was incurred through the death of one of our oldest clients whose estate has been found to be greatly involved. We are following up this matter in conjunction with other local creditors, and there is a chance of recovering a portion, but following our conservative custom, we have considered it advisable to allow for the loss in full.

While at home last year our Superintendent was able to secure rights for a Metallisation process which appears on the balance sheet under the figure \$8,615.23. The necessary plant has arrived, but we have been unable to commence work owing to the present labour conditions. It is hoped that the working of this process will show satisfactory results in our next account. I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and when this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. OWEN HUGHES seconded, and said he was pleased to have an explanation of the amount written off as bad debts. He was sure shareholders would be very interested in the remarks on metallisation.

Mr. SHINER proposed the re-election of Messrs. Linstead and Davies as auditors, at a fee of \$300 per annum.

Mr. HARVEY seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

"BRITISH GOODS FIRST." A THOUSAND ADVERTISING MEN IN CONFERENCE.

An attempt to "make the world echo with the story of British goods" was foreshadowed by Mr. C. Harold Vernon, chairman of the first British Advertising Convention, in his opening address at Harrogate on July 6th.

Some thousand delegates are attending the Convention, which was opened by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said Great Britain was buying more than before the war, and not selling enough to pay for it.

"Before the war," he added, "we had a net trade balance of £190,000,000, all available for reinvestment in the development of more overseas trade. That balance was reduced in 1923 to £100,000,000, and in the past twelve months has still further been encroached on. To-day I doubt whether the account is much more than square."

"That is a position which the country ought not to tolerate for a moment. We need a big balance more than ever. The practical problem is first to make every British citizen realise the tremendous importance of buying more British goods. The manufacturer's job is to present the products of the British factory in the form which best meets the buyer's needs."

"I appeal to the British public," said Sir Philip, "to give British goods the first chance."

The Chancery Division in London recently heard an action by Mr. George Gill, the ex-manager in Colombo of the rubber merchants, Messrs. C. W. Mackie & Co. Ltd., against Mr. C. W. Mackie, who, he alleged, fraudulently induced him to enter into an agreement to accept £27,200 in full settlement of a claim for commission. It was alleged that the defendant seriously undervalued rubber stocks, thus robbing the plaintiff of commission. The Judge held that the allegation failed because, although there had been some undervaluation, there was no evidence of fraud, but the plaintiff was entitled to certain damages in respect of the title deeds of the Wataraka Plumbeo Mines, which defendant unjustifiably delayed in handing over to the plaintiff.

WORLD THEATRE

TO-DAY At All SHOWS.

A. B. P. SCHULBERG'S 1924 PRODUCTION

"THE MANSION OF ACHING HEARTS"

WITH

ETHEL CLAYTON, CULLEN LANDIS

AND

A GREAT CAST.

Usual Prices.

THIS VICTOR RECORD.

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JUST A LITTLE DRINK. Fox Trot
Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra.

Is JUST ONE OF MANY LVELY DANCE RECORDS JUST TO HAND.

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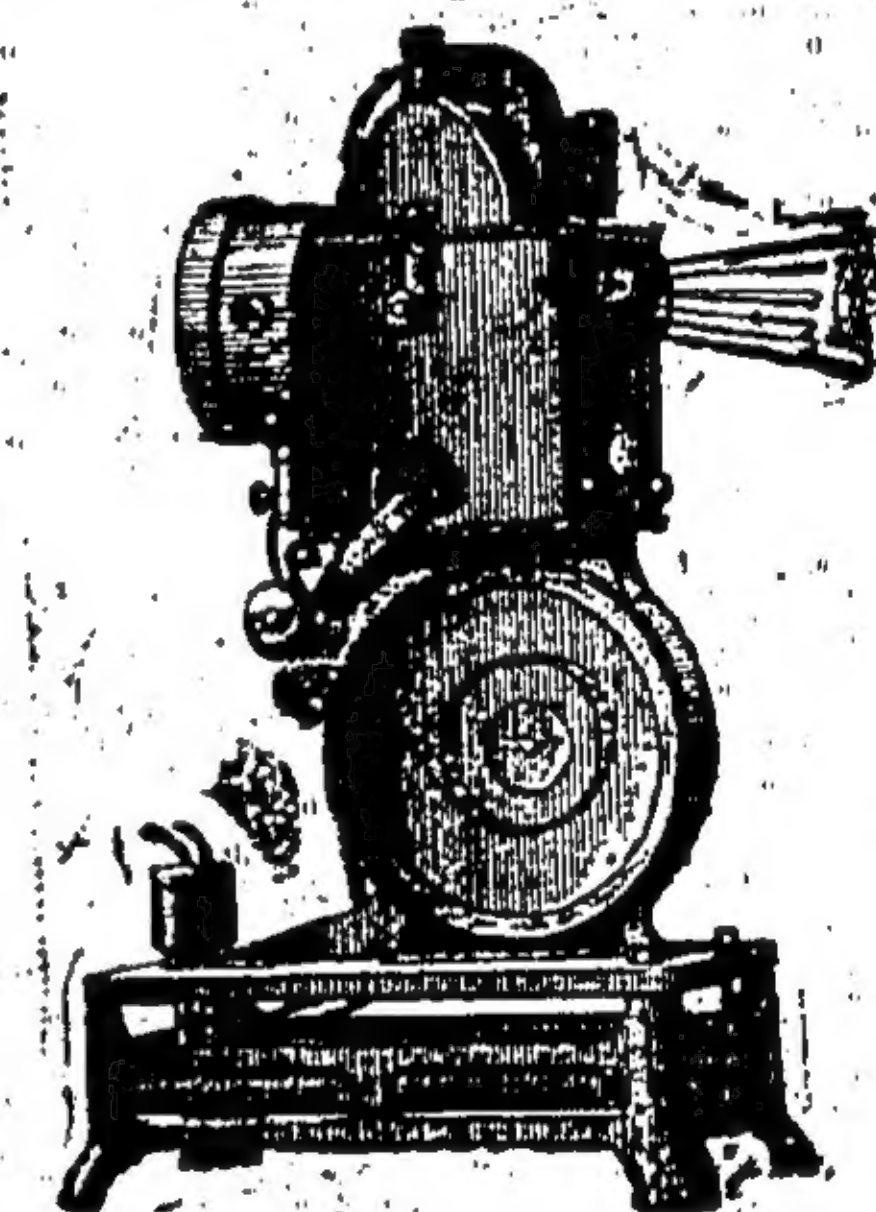
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COMPLETE OUTFIT
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FILMS
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MAGNETOS \$35.00

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PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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SPECIFY
S. K. F.
BALL BEARINGS
ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines.
POWER SAVING. NO HOT BEARINGS.
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

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SNAP BRIM HATS
FROM

HENRY HEATH

We have just received an assortment of Snap Brim Hats in New Greys and Browns. The quality, Henry Heath's, is of the best whilst the Turn Down Shape is quite the latest from London.

HONGKONG **HENRY HEATH** AGENTS
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
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DEPOT AND KOWLOON:—
BUTCHERY DEPARTMENTS:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
SATURDAY:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
SUNDAY:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m.
DAIRY DEPARTMENTS:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
SATURDAY:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
SUNDAY:—
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
PEAK BRANCH
8 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY:—
8 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
ICE-DEPOT (Week Days)
6 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
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6 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
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MEN'S FANCY PULL-OVERS
AND
GOLF HOSE.
SPECIAL SALE PRICES
TO CLEAR STOCK.

MEN'S WHITE CASHMERE SOCKS
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SALE PRICES
\$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50 Pair.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.
CALL AND INSPECT.

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HONGKONG.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I would like to point out certain transparent fallacies in the letter of "Real Investor" to you. It is matter of common knowledge that not only did the Banks advance—and rightly so—on approved share securities, but it was a practical policy of the Banks to regard certain share scrips as a form of security, even not questioned in the advance of Trust monies. No question of an alien policy, therefore, arises. That the Bank managements have it in their power to vary and modify that policy none will dispute. It is the arbitrary exercise of that power that has been called into question. In expecting the Banks to continue the former advances and nothing more, their constituents were only hoping for the Banks to pursue the even tenor of their policy.

I wish the statement could be accepted at its face value that "the bona fide investor has in no way been harmed." If the abnormal depreciation of investments does not inflict injury, then "Real Investor's" vaunted equanimity need not be disturbed. But it must be confessed that the philosophy of his mind is an asset to be envied in times so distressing and unsettling as the present.

How utterly erroneous, if not mischievous, is the statement "that some people apparently expected the Foreign Banks to extend their financial facilities to the same degree as the native banks were wont to do." It should not have been difficult for "Real Investor" to discover for himself if "some people" did really expect the Foreign Banks to accord them the same facilities as the native banks. If he took the trouble to inquire, he would have learnt that "some people" expected not less and have certainly asked for no more than the assistance the Foreign Banks were "wont" to grant. It is the sudden and, in the opinion of some people, unwarranted withdrawal of the usual facilities that was, in part, responsible for setting the whole machinery of the Stock Exchange situation out of gear.

"Real Investor" and those who think that the Stock Exchange should be avoided like the plague might be usefully reminded that "the Stock Exchange does not stand alone; it is not an isolated phenomenon; it is an item in the catalogue of progress, like the post and the railway, the telegraph and the telephone. Material progress and advancement are made up of many parts all hanging together. Banks and Stock Exchanges are the outward and visible signs of a wonderful improvement in money and credit. But they could not possibly be what they are without one another." Let me state at once that the words between inverted commas are not my own but those of no less an authority than an editor of the London Economist.

—Yours, etc., J.P.B.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1923.

CHINA ASSOCIATION HONGKONG BRANCH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will correct an error that has crept into my letter on the "Revival of the China Association" here. My letter was signed "Past" Chairman—not "Branch" Chairman as you have it this morning.

There is no Chairman at present and the meeting of the 20th inst. will, of course, elect its own Committee and Chairman.—Yours sincerely,
P. H. HOLYOAK

Hongkong, August 11th, 1923.

[The mistake arose through the Night Editor having to "make a guess" at what the word before Chairman signified.]

UNEQUAL TREATIES.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is now common knowledge that a vigorous political party in China demands "cancellation of unequal treaties," and there can be no doubt that large numbers of patriotic Chinese believe there is just cause for stressing this demand. Mention has been made of the Treaty of Nanking (1842), which agreed to the opening of five ports for the residence of British merchants and their families, under the extra-territorial jurisdiction of British Consular officers. The advocacy for repeal leads one to conclude that in the opinion of Nationalist leaders this and kindred treaties are at the root of all the troubles in China to-day. They are, for instance, said to be a fundamental cause of deplorable events this year.

Among foreigners, however, there are not a few who believe that the source of China's troubles is not to be found in the treaties, but rather in the causes which led to the formation of the treaties. After about two centuries of trade relations between the British East India Company and China, it is declared that the Company's experiences demonstrated "the irreconcilable antipathy of the Chinese against any equitable intercourse with Europeans." That merchants and others were subjected to indignities and humiliations cannot be gainsaid. For many years foreign traders, during the few months each year when they were allowed to reside in Canton, were penned within the area of the Factories. They were not allowed to take exercise outside the small open space in front of these buildings except on rare occasions, and then only under escort. It was not until 1814 that the right was conceded to send petitions to the Governor of Canton under seal, to employ native servants without restraint, and to have their dwellings secure from Chinese intrusion.

The cession of Hongkong to the British by the Treaty of Quenpi (1841) was reaffirmed in the Treaty of Nanking, and one reason assigned for this cession was the need "to withdraw altogether from the control of the Chinese authorities . . . beyond the reach of acts of oppression and molestation." Extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects trading at Canton was claimed because of the barbarities of the Chinese penal code, and apparently it was in 1841 that the first Court of Justice in China was established for trial of offences committed by British subjects. Concessions to the French and the British were made in Canton after destruction by fire of the Factories, and work on the granite wall of the site, which is now known as Shameen was begun in 1859.

The history of foreign trade relations with China prior to 1842 shows that treaties sprang in part from a need of safeguards against seemingly incurable defects of Chinese Government. The explanation of what is looked upon as "unequal" features in the treaties by present-day Chinese, is to be found not in any unprincipled imperialism of foreign States, but in the inequitable treatment meted out to foreigners by Chinese authorities in earlier days.

The revolutionary movement, begun in 1911, which brought an end to the rule of the Manchu dynasty, has also secured recognition of China as a Republic. Everyone will admit that twelve years are far too short a period for perfecting a transition from despotism to Republican rule. But when political leaders demand cancellation of treaty stipulations which radically affect the welfare of other nationals resident in the country, it is bound to meet with a call for reliable evidence that formal stipulations aforesaid made, to protect rights for foreigners are no longer necessary.

Interest of a keenly critical nature in the actual condition of affairs in the new Republic will be awakened. To onlookers the present state of affairs in China is not far removed from one of general anarchy. Menace and insecurity are features of the times, and the peril of factional warfare is constant. This is still a land of despotic rule, only decentralized. Electoral control is not in the hands of the body of citizens. A Government Policy for the country has not yet been formulated to the satisfaction of provincial rulers military or civil.

(Continued on next column).

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

In Lots of not less than 1 ton.
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$21.00 per ton.
Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$20.00 per ton.
Delivered to Kowloon, \$18.00 per ton.

Order should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.
All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

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THE POSTCARD RACE.
EASY FIRST FOR THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Via NEW YORK AND "ALSO RAN."

A correspondent in London has just carried out an interesting experiment with the object of discovering the quickest route for letters from Great Britain to Hongkong.

Following the notices issued by the General Post Office, he despatched four postcards to the Daily Press office by four different routes, posting each card upon the mail day advertised for the particular route chosen.

The date of the delivery of each postcard was noted, but no account was taken of any delay that may have been caused by the strike of our post office employees. If there was a delay in delivery during the strike period it probably was only a delay of a few hours.

The result of the race was an easy first for the Siberian route. The card posted in "London on July 4th" was delivered here on July 24th—a period of 21 days being taken in transit. The card travelling by the P. & O. took 31 days on the journey; the card by the Holt line 38 days whilst the one sent via New York reached here 39 days from the date of dispatch.

Dates of dispatch and arrival were:—
via SIBERIA.
Posted July 4th; delivered July 24th.
P. & O.
Posted July 2nd; delivered August 1st.
HOLT LINE.
Posted July 7th; delivered August 7th.
via NEW YORK.
Posted July 4th; delivered August 11th.

Of Kwangtung province, some Westerners declare that it has been reduced to a condition of disorder and decadence beyond anything they had witnessed under the rule of the Manchus.

The recent occurrence in Shanghai, when a fine of \$50,000 was imposed for publishing the speech of a British statesman; and the strike and boycott in Hongkong, Canton, and other places; are illustrations of the degree to which intimidation of the Press and the Public can be carried on to-day.

With a Republic so very inchoate, with no confidence that the true causes of inequalities in treaties have disappeared, and without belief that any good end would be served by immediate repeal, foreign residents can scarcely be expected to do other than regard the demand for it as premature. Neither protestations, demonstrations, processions, strikes, boycotts, nor even oaths of office, are likely to induce them to accept this as the right hour for surrender of treaty rights. Frankly, they have no desire to become victims of a misrule which so frequently drives large numbers of Chinese who are good citizens to seek refuge in some foreign Colony, Settlement, or Concession.

China's well-wishers do not forget that "Rome was not built in a day," nor do they forget that eventually Rome was built and achieved great and memorable things in the Western world. Despite present appearances they believe that there will be an up-grade movement, which the students, properly led, will greatly assist in, notwithstanding what is looked upon as a "bad break" by them this year. A campaign to foment hatred either against foreigners or against fellow-nationals of another political complexion, is a thing much more likely to involve the people in further disasters than to secure any worthy national ambition.

Leadership, it is hoped, will yet appear which is capable of realising unification of the country, and of bringing prosperity to the people by restoration of law and order.
BRITISH RESIDENT.
Canton, August 6th, 1923.

LOCAL SPORT.
COMING CRICKET SEASON.

MEETINGS THIS MONTH TO ARRANGE LEAGUE MATCHES.

The sub-committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club are to meet on Monday evening next, when a decision will be reached as to the number of teams to be entered for the League during the coming season.

There is a general feeling among members that the attempt to run more than two teams should not be repeated, as, towards the end of last season, there was often difficulty in placing two full teams in the field.

Provided H.M.S. *Hermes* remains on the station there should be little difficulty in all clubs being able to add a number of engagements to their list of friendly fixtures, and the majority of cricketers and spectators prefer these matches to games where points are at stake.

On August 31st the committee of the Hongkong Cricket League are to meet and draw up the programme for the season. Nets for practice will probably be in evidence earlier than usual this season now that the *League* has been abandoned.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following matches have been arranged for this week in the Garrison Tennis League:—Monday, "B" Co., East Surrey Regiment v. H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regiment; Tuesday, "D" Co., East Surrey Regiment v. R.A.O.C.; Wednesday, Small Units v. R.A.M.C.; Thursday, "A" Co., East Surrey Regiment v. R.A.S.C.; Friday, R.E., "B" v. R.A. "A." Play commences at 4 p.m. The results of matches played for the week ending August 6th were as under:—R.E. "B" beat H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regiment by 68 to 33; R.A.S.C. beat Small Units by 60 to 39.

SHIPMASTER FINED.
MANY PASSENGERS BUT NO CERTIFICATE.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Mr. N. Cesugi, master of the s.s. *Kia Lee*, from Shanghai, was charged with carrying 97 passengers on the vessel without a certificate allowing him to carry passengers.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. Wadson, pleaded not guilty. Mr. W. R. Hillier, boarding officer, stated in evidence that he saw the *Kia Lee* under way, and proceeding toward Cap Sui Mun. He saw a number of people on board and giving chase to the vessel, he boarded her. He asked the defendant, who was the Captain of the *Kia Lee*, if he had any passengers on board, and defendant replied that there were 70 or more. From the comports witness learned that there were 97 passengers on the vessel. When defendant filled in the clearance papers at the Harbour Office no mention was made of any passengers being on board and when the vessel was entered there was no mention of passengers on the form.

Mr. Wadson, who addressed the Court, said that he understood that the passengers came from Shanghai and were for Whampoa and Canton and none were for Hongkong. The passengers were only shown on the Comports list. Mr. Wadson submitted that no charge was contained in the section named and issued by the Court and that no offence had been committed by the defendant.

The Harbour Master said that he could not permit a Chinese ship to come into Hongkong on her way to another port and ride roughshod over the regulations.

Mr. Wadson: I submit it is a purely technical offence.
The Harbour Master: I think it is an extraordinarily serious case. Defendant will be fined \$1,000 or six months' hard labour in default.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLIN).]

INDIAN GUARD SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The case of the two Indian guards who were charged with the murder of another Indian guard in Bonham Road West on June 23rd was concluded yesterday when Nur Ahmed was found guilty but with a strong recommendation to mercy. His Lordship before passing sentence of death stated that the recommendation would be sent to His Excellency the Governor. The second prisoner, Sirdar Khan was found not guilty and discharged.

The Jury comprised: Messrs. L. A. Tobias (foreman), C. S. Remedios, A. R. F. Raven, C. Tetzl, A. J. M. Souza, H. Wilson and G. Travers.

Abd. Khan, Indian Inspector, Interpreter, Central Police Station, stated that the first defendant when charged said: "I did not stab him. I know nothing," whilst the second said "I did not strike him."

Nur Ahmed, the first prisoner, then went into the box and in reply to his Counsel said that on June 18th his uncle, Dubbar Khan and deceased had been on duty together at Shek Li Pui. On June 23rd he was on duty on No. 3 beat from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. whilst the deceased was on duty during the same hours on a neighbouring beat. Gulam Khadar, another watchman, was also on duty. Just before 10 p.m. when witness would be going off duty he heard deceased and Gulam Khadar talking, and he heard deceased using abusive language concerning witness uncle (Dubbar Khan). Prisoner then asked him why he was doing so and he replied that Dubbar Khan had given evidence against him and in consequence he was transferred from Shek Li Pui. He refused to stop abusing Dubbar Khan.

Deceased had his rifle in his hand, while prisoner's rifle was slung on his shoulder. Deceased raised his gun and hit him on the turban and a fight began when both fell to the ground. Gulam Khadar separated them and the prisoner returned to his beat.

At 10 p.m. he was relieved by another guard and handed over his rifle and ammunition. He then left for his home in Wanchai, but when he passed the fruit market along Bonham Strand West, he passed deceased but did not take any notice of him and walked on.

A little further ahead he met the second prisoner who lived in the same house with him in Wanchai, and they went along together. After proceeding a little way he heard footsteps and turning round saw the deceased coming towards them holding a knife in his left hand.

His friend held the deceased and he (witness) caught him by the wrists. A struggle ensued during which the knife in deceased's hand penetrated his left side. Gulam Khadar then came up and separated them whereupon he and his companion walked away. As they turned away the deceased was not lying on the ground.

THE BLOOD OF A FISH.

Cross-examined by Counsel for the prosecution, the prisoner resolutely denied that the knife was in his (prisoner's) right hand. It was true that they had a quarrel but he had no intention at all of killing him. Further examined he said that he met the second prisoner by accident that night.

Counsel then asked that the prisoner should demonstrate how the accident occurred. Two Indian guards were chosen and prisoner held one by the wrists while the man was also held from behind by another person. A pencil was put in the left hand of the person who was being held and prisoner showed how the knife could have entered his side during the struggle.

In reply to further questions prisoner stated that deceased left Shek Li Pui a week before this occurrence happened. He had not seen the knife since.

Asked to account for the bloodstains found on his trousers, he stated that he bought some fish at 10.15 in the Western Market and some of its blood must have got on his trousers.

Counsel pointed out that the markets in the Colony closed at 8 p.m. but prisoner persisted that the market was open and that he had bought the fish there. He admitted that when he reached home he tried to wash his trousers, but he had done so because they were covered with mud.

His Lordship: Why did you not give the man in charge if he attacked you with a knife with the intention of murdering you, as you state?

In reply prisoner said that he had not done so. The question was repeated several times but he gave the same response.

Sirdar Khan, the second prisoner, then went into the box and his story in the main corroborated that related by the first defendant. He further stated that deceased during the struggle had said "I won't let him go, I will kill him." In reply to counsel for the prosecution, he stated that he did not see his companion with any fish that night. He admitted that the first prisoner had tried to wash his trousers when he reached home. Asked why he had not reported to the police that a murderous attack had been made on his companion he stated it had not occurred to him to do so.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jenkin raised the point as to whether an acting Attorney-General had the same right to two speeches and the last word to the jury as an Attorney-General had. He was under the impression that it was not the practice at home. His Lordship ruled against him.

Mr. Jenkin then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He said there was one thing which had undoubtedly been very much in their minds since the morning when listening to the case for the defence and which they might have thought would embarrass him when he came to address them. That was the fish story told by the first prisoner. Notwithstanding the introduction of this into the case which was obviously untrue he desired them for the time being to remove any impression it might have left on their minds and listen to what he had to say and see what they thought of the case for the defence.

Later on he would deal with the fact of this fish story, told by a man under circumstances such as the prisoner was in and when trying to assist his case he told a lie and unwittingly marred his case. The case for the Crown, he said, was one of deliberate murder by these two men, the blow having been struck presumably by the first prisoner but that the two men were guilty of the crime because they acted with a common purpose. The case for the defence was that this was not murder at all but that deceased met his death by misadventure and that he was stabbed in a struggle which ensued in his attack upon these two men. Continuing, Mr. Jenkin submitted that they would not find that these two men had any criminal intention or criminal minds which were necessary before they could bring in a verdict of murder.

The key of the whole case he submitted was "Who was the assailant?" If he could establish upon the facts that deceased was the assailant he did not think they would find themselves very greatly embarrassed in finding in favour of the prisoners. Their story had been told to the best of their ability in a foreign tongue and through the medium of an interpreter. Although it was not necessary for the Crown to prove a motive it was always interesting to find a motive. He would here substitute the word incentive for motive and he put it to the jury that there was no incentive for any attack by any man upon the deceased but that there was an incentive for the deceased to attack the first prisoner. The motive in the first prisoner's mind had been satisfied in the fight which he had described. There was no doubt that the fight had actually taken place. This was not seriously challenged, if at all, by the Crown. It must be believed that deceased had a scuffle with somebody and there was no doubt that this was more or less accepted by the Crown. Deceased had been humiliated by being forced to the ground in the mud before a crowd of Chinese. The first prisoner had had his satisfaction and had avenged the name of his uncle and there could no longer have been any desire in him to hurt the deceased. There could be no possible doubt that there existed in the mind of the deceased an incentive to attack prisoner and to get even with him because he had been publicly humiliated on his own beat.

Continuing, Counsel asked the jury to pay little attention to the matter of the first story. He had during his many years' practice in criminal cases found that men who had a perfectly good case volunteered a gratuitous lie which did much in ruining the defence which he was trying to assist.

SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Sir Henry Pollock, addressing the jury, said the Crown submitted that the deceased was deliberately murdered by the first prisoner and that the second prisoner aided and abetted the murder. The two prisoners had lived together in Wanchai for 2½ years and it would be natural for them to meet each other every night after finishing duty because their beats were not very far apart. They had said that the deceased attacked them on their way home. Would not the deceased have been foolish to attack the first prisoner when he had a companion with him. The defence alleged that the wound was self-inflicted, but that was disproved on the medical evidence. Dr. Patterson's evidence had been very clear and he had definitely asserted that the wound could not have been self-inflicted. He stated that the instrument which wounded defendant must have been used with considerable force. Then there was the question of the knife. This had not been found. Both prisoners had stated that they saw the knife fall to the ground and they left it lying there. It was an extraordinary fact that the knife had never been discovered. If it had been, left on the ground the Police would have recovered it. Another strange story related by the prisoners was that when they left him deceased was still on his feet. Then there was the story told by the first prisoner about the bloodstains on his trousers. He stated they were stains caused by the blood of a fish. The jury would also remember that the second prisoner had stated in the Police Court that he did not kill deceased. No mention was made by either defendant of the alleged struggle, when they were first charged.

(Continued on next column).

BOMB OUTRAGE.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAM-CAR.

An outrage, which certainly proves that the strike emergency legislation and the "rounding up" of undesirable characters in the Colony, was very necessary, occurred at mid-day yesterday near the Central Fire Station in Des Voeux Road.

An attempt was made, presumably by one of the strike agitators or communist agents, to wreck a tram-car by leaving a bomb, or rather a stick of dynamite with a lighted fuse attached on one of the seats. The bomb exploded but fortunately did no serious damage. A few panes of glass and the seat on which the bomb had been deposited were broken, and one passenger was slightly injured, but this was all. The driver was unhurt. The worst feature of the case is that the miscreant whose real intention was undoubtedly to cause a big explosion, regardless of the consequences to the passengers, has so far escaped.

The car was travelling East and it is believed that the man who deposited the bomb boarded the car near the Western Market. He was carrying a parcel and sat just behind the driver. He alighted somewhere near the Wing-On Company's premises and shortly after he had gone smoke was noticed coming from the parcel he had left behind him. The presumption is that he had found an opportunity, while on the tram, of igniting the fuse unnoticed by any other passengers.

An old Chinese lady first saw the smoke and called the driver's attention to it. The driver, the conductor and this passenger jumped off the car immediately and a few seconds later the explosion occurred with the results described. The passenger injured was one in the third class compartment.

The car ran for some distance unattended and was then stopped by a European. There was no interruption to the tram service and no diminution at all in the passenger traffic.

He submitted, therefore, that they had invented the second story to get themselves out of the serious position in which they found themselves. When the second prisoner had been asked by His Lordship why he had not reported the affair to the police he could give no satisfactory answer. When the first prisoner was charged at the Magistracy, instead of the elaborate story which he had told at the present trial he had only said "I did not strike him. I know nothing." The prosecution submitted that deceased was murdered by the first prisoner while the second prisoner held him.

His Lordship's address to the jury lasted an hour.

The Jury were absent for half an hour and on their return the foreman announced that they found the first prisoner guilty of murder; but they submitted a strong recommendation to mercy. They found the second prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

His Lordship: I shall see that the recommendation to mercy is sent to His Excellency the Governor.

The Foreman: We are unanimous in our decision, but with regard to the first prisoner we find a certain amount of provocation and what he did was done more or less on impulse.

As his companion left the dock, Nur Ahmed appeared to be considerably moved; but his face soon took on its strange, sphinx-like expression.

His Lordship, addressing him said: Nur Ahmed, the jury have found you guilty of the charge preferred against you, but they have added a strong recommendation to mercy, which I shall see is forwarded to His Excellency the Governor. My duty is merely to pass the sentence, which is usual in such a case as yours.

His Lordship then donned the black cap and pronounced sentence of death. Prisoner heard it without a tremor and passed calmly from the dock.

[BEFORE THE JUSTICE (MR. JUSTICE WOOD).]

SEQUEL TO CONNAUGHT ROAD ROBBERY.

Three Chinese, Chak Ching, Chao Koo Fun, and Chan Kuei, were charged with having committed an armed robbery in Connaught Road on June 24th, and after gagging and binding the inmates' hands, with about \$2,000 in money and a quantity of jewellery. Two of the men were later arrested in a brothel.

Defendants denied the charge.

The first prisoner said he had just previously come down from Canton and had \$400 in his possession.

The second defendant said he was well known in the shop and would not be so foolish as to have gone there to commit a robbery.

The third man, who was a cook in a brothel, brought the brothel mistress to prove that he was working at the time.

The second man was convicted and sentenced to seven years' hard labour, whilst the first and third defendants were discharged.

SANITARY BOARD.

AERATED WATER FACTORIES.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board took place yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith. Those present were: Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Dr. W. Pearce (M.O.H.), Dr. J. C. MacGowan, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, R.C., J. S. Kennedy Skipton (Secretary) and D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

Dr. Pearce, pursuant to notice, moved the following:—For over twenty years the Board has been empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food preserving establishments. The Board has not yet, however, taken advantage of this power. I think that bye-laws should now be made to control these establishments in addition to those which regulate dairies and bakery houses, etc.

There are a number of food preserving establishments in the Colony where such things as fruit, fish and meat are preserved by canning. There are also a few aerated water manufactories managed by Chinese. All these establishments and factories produce articles which, in their finished state, resemble the products of the best European and American firms as far as the outward appearance of the packed article is concerned. There is, therefore, a certain danger that purchasers may be led to think that these products are as trustworthy as those which they imitate.

I have drafted two sets of bye-laws which I understand you will circulate amongst the members of the Board for the purpose of starting a discussion on this subject, and I hope that members may be in a position to consider the matter possibly in Committee at an early date. On reading my suggested bye-laws members will notice that I have not proposed any measures of control over the quality or purity of the articles to be preserved, nor over the method of packing and quality of the materials used for packing. I have thought that such measures will be better provided by amendments to the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Members will also notice that I have endeavoured to provide for a considerable elasticity in the application of these bye-laws in order that each factory concerned may be dealt with on its own merits. I now beg to move that the Board do make bye-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food preserving establishments.

The chairman seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

This was all the business before the meeting.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

RESOLUTION EXPLOITED IN MANILA.

Chinese propagandists exploited the recent pernicious "resolution" of the American staff of the Canton Christian College at a gathering of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Manila on August 3rd. The following account of the proceedings is reprinted from the Manila Times of the day after:—

Tracing the causes of the present agitations in China to the pent-up desires of the people to assert their equality with other nations, to the injustices imposed on them by superior force, and to the trend of the times which calls for a revolt against such inhuman and unjust practices, Henry Uy Cho Yee, local businessman, delivered a speech last night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on the occasion of the first formal banquet held under the auspices of the local branch of the Fellowship of International Reconciliation. He urged the abolition of unequal treaties and extraterritorial rights in China, the application of practical justice to the Chinese by foreigners, and the establishment of a tariff autonomy. He suggested remedies to be applied in order to establish peace in the Chinese republic.

Mr. Uy Cho Yee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce presented to the gathering a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by 17 members of the American staff of the Canton Christian College wherein was stated that the killing of several students and unarmed workmen in a parade last June in one of the streets of Canton was due to unwarranted firing by some foreigners.

Discussions relating to the relations of China with foreign powers followed Mr. Uy Cho Yee's speech. Chinese businessmen were unanimous in their demands for justice, stating that there is a recognized government in China which represents her in her outside dealings with nations.

The group gathered last night will form the nucleus of a bigger organization which promises to be influential in establishing peace on this side of the globe.

SHEFFIELD MADE POCKET CUTLERY.

LADIES PEARL HANDLE PEN KNIFE,
Two Blades and Nickel Silver Ends

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PEDDER STREET.

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COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 164, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
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HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.
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THE Steamship

"SICILIA"
Captain R. HARRISON, D.A.O., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the Straits, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Passes will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1925. (2515)

NOTICE.

JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.
THE ENGLISH SECTION of the JULY EDITION of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is now available at the following addresses, between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Week Days—
15-17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Printed by (By Order of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.)
1, CANNON ROAD, KOWLOON.
Subscribers are requested to Deliver Up their Old Directories when Applying for New Copies.
The Chinese Section is now also available. HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1925. (2508)

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.
The REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 13th AUGUST to WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925. (2479)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS, LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, SOLICITOR, DECEASED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 31st day of AUGUST, 1925.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Under-secured by the above Date.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. (2501)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
IN THE GOODS OF LEE SHEW ALIAN LEE SHUISEK ALIAN LEE SHU MING ALIAN LEE CHAM MINU ALIAN LEE SHU NIN TUNG, DECEASED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 31st day of AUGUST, 1925.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Under-secured by the above Date.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. (2509)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

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IN THE GOODS OF LEE SHEW ALIAN LEE SHUISEK ALIAN LEE SHU MING ALIAN LEE CHAM MINU ALIAN LEE SHU NIN TUNG, DECEASED.
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Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. (2509)

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAVY DEPARTMENT.
AS IS AND WHERE IS THE U.S.S. "AJAX," ex COLLIER "SCINDIA."
FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVY STATION, CAITIA, P.I.
Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 15th, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m., SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED.
BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.00 p.m., AUGUST 15th, 1925.
Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. (2435)

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BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.00 p.m., AUGUST 15th, 1925.
Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. (2435)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 10th JULY, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$30 per share was to be paid on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, and the sum of \$30 per share on or before the 15th OCTOBER, 1925, the Directors have decided that as regards those Shareholders (having a registered Address in the Far East) who do not feel themselves (owing to present circumstances) in a position to accept the Company's Offer on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, a further opportunity shall be given to them to take up the New Shares.
Such Shareholders may accordingly take up the New Shares on or before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, and may pay the First Instalment of \$30 per New Share on or before that Date. They will, however, be required to pay Interest at 6% per annum on the amount of such First Instalment from the 15th day of JULY, 1925, until the Date of Payment.
The Second Instalment of \$30 per share will be Payable Not Later Than the 15th DECEMBER, 1925, and Interest upon it will be Payable from the 15th OCTOBER, 1925, at the Rate of 6% per annum until the Date of Payment.
This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who accept or have accepted the Original Offer and who have accepted the Date originally fixed, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, and as regards the Second Instalment on or before the 15th OCTOBER, 1925.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager. (2506)

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE. OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

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3.—NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOTS TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. IN THREE LOTS ON THURSDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1925, at 3 O'clock P.M., at the Central Auction Room, No. 4 Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong
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For further particulars, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees Solicitors, Prince's Building, 100 House Street, or to
Mr. E. V. M. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 6th August, 1925. (2502)

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Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance, etc.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1925. (2497)

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "EURYPYLUS," "ANTIOCHUS," "PERSEUS," "AGAPENOR," AND "ANTENOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO on the above Steamers, which has been landed at SINGAPORE, are hereby Notified that their Cargo will be brought forward to HONGKONG per s.s. "PELEUS," due August 15th.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1925. (2512)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KINGSTON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 14th August.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecured on or before the 31st August, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1925. (2511)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KNIGHT COMPANION" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "TANDA" from MANILA will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th August, 1925.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecured on or before the 31st August, 1925, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1925. (2513)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KHYBER"

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 7th August, 1925.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOMMAN & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecured on or before the 31st August, 1925, or they will not be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1925. (2510)

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, Y, Z, X, Y, Z, Y, Z, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 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8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000.

TO LET—2 Rooms Fully Furnished House in Mountain View, The Peak, for Six Months from About the Middle of October—Apply Box-X, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. (108)

WANTED for 6 or 12 Months from Mid-October, Furnished House or FLAT on PEAK or MID-LEVELS—Apply Box 108

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STORM IN HOLLAND.

THUNDER AND TYPHOON CAUSE TERRIBLE DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, August 11th.

The East Netherlands, last evening, was swept by a terrific thunder-storm, which caused loss of life and much damage to property. Details are meagre as the telegraphic and telephonic communication is interrupted.

Four persons were killed and 100 injured in the village of Boreculo, where the typhoon lasted several minutes. The towers of the churches were blown down and not a single house escaped. The village Nede was also destroyed. Serious damage is reported from Didam, Doetinchem, Oudenal and Hengelo, all in Eastern Gelderland.

AEROPLANE CRASHES.

During the hurricane an aeroplane crashed onto the Catholic Asylum at Iurlo, killing three people.

Boreculo, with its 3,000 inhabitants, of which 2,000 are now homeless, was apparently the storm centre. The Burgomaster has asked for troops and foodstuffs. The Governor of Gelderland arrived at Boreculo on foot, as all the roads are impassable to vehicles on account of the trees that have been blown down.

The damage is estimated at over fl. 4,000,000.

STORMS IN REICHSTAG.

COMMUNISTS THROWN OUT BY DETECTIVES.

BERLIN, August 11th.

There have been a series of stormy scenes in the Reichstag, during the debate on the Tariff Bill, consequent to the adoption of the proposal of the Majority Parties to restrict the time of speeches. The Chancellor, who was continually interrupted, asked for a speedy passage of the Bill, in view of the pending negotiations with regard to commercial treaties with foreign countries.

He added that since foreign markets are largely closed to German manufacturers, it was necessary to have strong home markets, capable of absorbing German goods. Such markets could only be built behind high customs walls.

The Communists, yesterday, caused an uproar and refused to leave when expelled. Detectives literally threw them out amidst a din. Later others were ejected, following another attempt to obstruct the Tariff Bill, which the Government is determined to carry before the adjournment.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH REGARD TO "FOREIGNERS."

LONDON, August 11th.

It appears from an Exchange of Notes between the German and Polish Governments that 3,000 out of 20,000 Germans, who opted for Germany, still remain in Poland; while 11,000 out of 50,000 Poles, who opted for Poland, remain in Germany. The German Government, replying to the Polish threat to expel these "Foreigners," proposes that each country should leave the other's subjects undisturbed.

WOOL TRADE DISPUTE.

OPERATIVES REFUSE OFFER OF EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, August 11th.

After sitting for 33 hours, of which 27 were consecutive, the joint industrial council of the wool textile trade came to a deadlock. Consequently the strike of July 24th will continue. All points were agreed upon, except the rate of wages at which the operatives are to resume work, pending the decision of the Court of Inquiry into conditions of the industry.

The operatives refused the employers' proposal for a resumption at a reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

RUSSIAN CONTRACTS.

LARGE ORDERS PLACED WITH LANCAHIRE FIRMS.

LONDON, August 11th.

The *Daily Express* correspondent at Manchester states that the Russian Government has given various Lancashire firms contracts for cotton yarn and cloth. The value is said to exceed £200,000.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

TOO BUSY TO MAKE VISIT TO MALAYA.

LONDON, August 11th.

Owing to pressure of business in England, Sir Eric Geddes has abandoned his proposed visit to the Dunlop Rubber Company's plantations in Malaya.

Mr. E. J. Byrne, the Company's Rubber Advisor, will leave England early in October instead of Sir Eric Geddes.

WILL OF EARL YPRES.

LONDON, August 11th. By his will the late Earl of Ypres left an estate valued at £25,161.

EARLIER CABLES.

SECURITY PACT.

FRENCH AND BRITISH IN CONSULTATION.

LONDON, August 10th.

M. Briand, accompanied by the foreign relations experts, M. Berthelot and M. Fromageot, arrived this evening, and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the French Ambassador.

Important conversations on the Security Pact are due to begin to-morrow.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH PRESS VIEWS.

PARIS, August 11th.

The papers ascribe particular importance to the conference between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain—not only regarding Franco-British relations but also regarding Europe's future.

Le Petit Parisien notes that the conference coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the *Entente cordiale*; and remarks that both countries are still facing the same danger which they will endeavour finally to avert. They will succeed only if they remain closely united.

Le Petit Journal says that there is no question of the success of one diplomacy against the other; for both agree about bringing about a final inauguration of peace.

Le Gaulois considers that if London should give up the firm positions taken at Geneva by M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain, pre-war German hegemony will again soon become an angling reality.

OPTIMISM AS TO RESULT.

LONDON, August 11th.

After a most cordial audience with King George at Buckingham Palace this morning, M. Briand, accompanied by M. Fleuriot, proceeded to the Foreign Office and entered by the back entrance, thus disappointing a score of press photographers in front of the building. M. Berthelot, M. Fromageot, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir William Tyrrell and Sir Cecil Hurst were awaiting them in Mr. Chamberlain's room.

Conversations with regard to the reply to the latest German Note on the security pact began immediately. Well-informed circles are optimistic as to the results of the conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN BUYERS.

TEXTILE SYNDICATE REQUIRES NEW MACHINERY.

BERLIN, August 11th.

A delegation from the All Russian Textile Syndicate, headed by the expert M. Jeremin, has been visiting Germany for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of textile machinery, which before the war was exclusively bought in Britain. M. Jeremin, in an interview, stated that machinery was required to the value of 500,000,000 gold roubles.

The delegation has now left for London.

U.S. FLEET ON TOUR.

NEW ZEALAND EXTENDS HEARTY WELCOME.

LITTLETON, N.Z., August 11th.

The music of the bands on the wharves and on the U.S.S. *Oahu*, were drowned by the din of welcoming sirens from steamers in the harbour, and by the cheers of the crowds ashore and afloat, when a section of the American Fleet arrived.

AUCKLAND FOLLOWS SUIT.

AUCKLAND, August 11th.

The U.S.S. Flagship *California* headed eight American battleships and three auxiliaries on arrival here. Aeroplanes ascended from the warships, impressing great crowds of spectators.

Admiral Robison and his officers were given a Civil luncheon.

Admiral Robison, in a speech, said: "We have come not merely as friends, but as comrades in the world war—now treading the pleasant paths of peace, but always ready to uphold the right."

WELLINGTON'S WELCOME.

WELLINGTON, August 11th.

Most of the population, including an army of school children, waving American flags, watched a section of the American Fleet, headed by the U.S. battleship *Seattle*, flying the flag of Admiral Cootz, enter the harbour.

Seven scullers preceded the fleet skiffing over the city.

H.M.S. *Inniskillen* replied to the American salute.

"A GENTLEMAN'S OFFER."

M. CAILLAUX ON DEBTS OF FRANCE.

LONDON, August 10th.

"I make Britain and America a gentleman's offer for the settlement of our debts," declared M. Caillaux to British and American pressmen this evening, adding that he would undertake to pay to the limit of France's capacity but could not assume the responsibility for committing France to payments in excess of her capacity.

M. Caillaux stated that the Moroccan war had so far cost two hundred million francs.

EARLIER CABLES.

TRADE OF EMPIRE.

REPORT OF IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Imperial Economic Committee's first report on the marketing of Empire foodstuffs declares that the time is ripe for a national effort to stimulate the consumption of Empire produce in the United Kingdom. So far as the State is concerned the scheme should rest on, firstly, legal requirements with a view to the identification of Empire goods, and, secondly, financial assistance for education and publicity, which the Committee regard as mutually essential. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Agricultural Produce) Bill, at present before Parliament will form a convenient basis for the further legislation which seems necessary. The enforcement of law in respect of marketing at the time of importation and labelling at the time of retail sale should rest on one of the existing Departments of State. An Executive Commission should be formed, on the model of the Development and Forestry Commissions, for the purpose of supervising the expenditure of an annual grant from the British Parliament and should be charged with the duty of conducting a movement for trade in Empire produce. The Commission should start by allocating about 50 per cent. of the annual grant for the promotion of trade in Empire produce and about 15 per cent. for research. The remaining 35 per cent. should be reserved for certain other schemes, including the promotion of fruit growing in the tropical portions of the Empire and the carriage of pedigree stock from the United Kingdom to the overseas parts of the Empire.

GOVERNMENT'S CONSIDERATION.

In a letter to Sir H. J. Mackinder, the Chairman of the Economic Committee, Mr. Baldwin promises the Government's full and prompt consideration of the report.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

GENERAL SARRAIL INSTRUCTED TO CABLE REPORTS.

PARIS, August 10th.

An official communiqué dealing with the remaining section of General Sarrail's report says he does not mention the exact number of French losses. General Michaud retired to Ezra, fighting vigorously, although he lost a portion of his troops. The enemy have not crossed the Jebel frontier. With regard to Suella, a certain number of men have been wounded, though the town has been attacked several times.

The telegram emphasises the friendly co-operation of the British in driving out the Druzes attempting to entrench themselves in Trans-Jordan. It asserts that agitators of both sexes, including adherents of Feisal, are attempting to provoke disturbances all over the country.

It transpires that General Sarrail confined his reports to two brief telegrams, intending to supplement details by courier. The Government has instructed him to use the cables, on the ground of the public demanding information.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

ABD EL KRIM ANNOUNCES HIS PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, August 10th.

An official communiqué says the Government has received a communication from General De Rivera reporting an interview with a Rifian emissary, who declared that Abd el Krim would only enter into peace negotiations if the independence of the Rif is recognised.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PROMISE OF BELGIUM.

WILL HONOUR OBLIGATIONS BUT NEEDS TIME.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.

At the first meeting of the Belgian debt funding commission and the American commission, the Belgian representative promised that Belgium would honour her just obligations, but would ask for consideration owing to her exceptional war and postwar conditions.

Mr. Mellon, United States Treasurer, replied that the United States would not ask for impossibilities, but the funding of the debt would settle a question which might disturb the long, Belgio-American friendship.

CHINESE WOMAN'S DEATH.

Suspicious circumstances surrounded the death of a Chinese woman at Ngau Shi Wan, on April 11th, as a result of which a death enquiry was conducted at the Kowloon Magistracy by Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case are that the woman and her daughter were collecting firewood on a Government reservation when an Indian constable came on the scene. Apparently a struggle took place between the constable and the woman and the two rolled over the hill, and as a result of the fall the woman died. Allegations against the constable were made by the woman's husband but there was no evidence to support them and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN SZECHUAN.

FURTHER INTERNECINE CONFLICT IS EXPECTED.

PEKING, August 11th.

Latest reports from Szechuan state that Yang Sen evacuated Changtu on August 9th, after destroying the arsenal machinery. Yuan Tsu Ming has now occupied the city.

Although various Szechuan leaders preserved certain unity in face of the common enemy Yang Sen, it is thought improbable, in many quarters, that this solidarity will continue; especially as Yuan Tsu Ming, in view of the assistance he rendered in the recent campaign against Yang Sen, is not likely now to accept a back seat in regard to provincial affairs. Further fighting in Szechuan is, therefore, expected.

STRIKE IN PEKING.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE PROMISES TO HELP.

PEKING, August 11th.

The Legation strike continues. The Chief Executive, when interviewed by the British *Chargé d'Affaires* (Mr. C. M. Palatret, C.M.G.), yesterday, expressed his regret.

He explained that the strike was the outcome of a widespread patriotic movement, but promised to take up the matter with the Chief of Police.

SHANGHAI WEARY COOLIES.

RETURN TO WORK AS STRIKE PAY NOT FORTHCOMING.

SHANGHAI, August 11th.

The wharf coolies, who went on strike yesterday, resumed work to-day. They returned to work because they had not received the amount of "strike pay," which was promised them by the leaders.

CHINA TARIFF CONFERENCE.

JAPAN WILLING TO FALL INTO LINE WITH POWERS.

TOKYO, August 11th.

The Foreign Office states that the date for the China Tariff Conference has not yet been decided, but Japan is willing to co-operate on all points with the other Powers, though she does not intend bringing up the loan question unless the initiative is taken by others.

Baron Shidehara considers that it is important to see the agenda before the conference can be called and says that he is unable to appoint delegates until it is known.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

PRESS PUBLISHES PROGRAMME FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS.

TOKYO, August 11th.

According to reports in the Press, the Naval authorities contemplate building, during the next five years, four 10,000-ton cruisers, twenty first-class destroyers, ten large submarines, two special service boats and three gunboats, to replace vessels to be superannuated in 1928. But the Navy Office has not yet decided.

POLITICS IN MANILA.

SENATE REFUSE TO CONFIRM GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

MANILA, August 11th.

Governor-General Wood has nominated the under-secretaries, who have been administering the Government departments since the Cabinet resignation in 1923, as department secretaries. The Senate will not confirm the appointments, thereby continuing the deadlock between the Governor and the Legislature.

It is expected that Senators Quezon, Osmeña and Roxas will leave for the United States in August to prepare the ground for the consideration of autonomy in legislation to be placed before Congress in December.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF YANGTZE.

LONDON, August 11th.

Rear-Admiral John Ewen Cameron has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Anderson as Rear-Admiral of the British Fleet on the Yangtze.

SOVIET CURRENCY.

CHANG TSO LIN'S PROVISIONAL PROHIBITION.

At the request of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, the Ministry of Finance has sent a circular telegram to the various provinces prohibiting the circulation of the new Soviet currency "Chorvonnets" in Chinese territory until proper arrangements have been made between Peking and Moscow concerning the redemption of the old Tsarist Rouble notes from Chinese merchants, states an *Asiatic News Service* Peking message of August 2nd.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

JURY ADD RIDER BLAMING LORRY DRIVER.

After having made his bow to the coffin and paid his final respects to the dead body within it, Ho Wai, an employee of the Wing On Company, Ltd., Des Vaux Road, who was attending the funeral at Happy Valley on July 25th of Leung Young Sze, wife of Leung Kwai Ching, a director of the Wing On Company, stepped back into the roadway and was instantly knocked down and killed by a motor lorry, belonging to A.S. Watson & Company.

An inquest was held by Major C. Wilson, O.B.E., V.D., sitting as a Coroner, with a jury, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

The jury were Messrs. George Beresford Labrum (foreman), Pang Pun Sang and Wong Wing Fung.

Mr. M. H. Turner represented A. S. Watson & Co., and Mr. E.S.C. Brooks was present on behalf of the dead man's relatives.

The evidence given by a number of witnesses showed that the coffin, containing the body of Leung Young Sze, had been placed at the side of the road near the Coffee Plantation, opposite Jardine's Hill, and near Leighton Hill Road, in order that the funeral procession, consisting of between 60 and 70 persons, (the majority of Wing On Company), could pay their last respects to the dead. While the ceremony of bowing to the dead was proceeding, one of Messrs. Watson's motor lorries, conveying goods, to the Police Club at Happy Valley, came round the bend by Jardine's Hill. Being signalled to come along it proceeded on its course, but when it was opposite the coffin the late Ho Wai, who had just made his bow, turned toward the middle of the road and was knocked down by the lorry. The driver reversed his engine, but not in time to prevent one of the wheels going over Ho Wai's body. He was dead when picked up. The body was removed to the French Hospital at Causeway Bay.

Evidence given by the driver of the lorry and other witnesses on the lorry at the time of the fatality, stated that the speed of the lorry was about 7 or 8 miles an hour. The driver stated that he sounded his horn five or six times while approaching the funeral procession, but steadily made headway. Suddenly one of the mourners stepped back in front of his lorry. He immediately applied his brakes and brought the lorry to a standstill.

The road is 32 feet wide, at the spot where the fatality occurred.

In summing up, the Coroner said it was a case of accidental death so far as the deceased was concerned, but whether the jury wished to add any rider would be for them to decide.

Following a short retirement, the jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury find that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the driver in not averting to avoid the mourners when the road was wide enough to permit his doing so."

Chief Inspector Kent, (who was in charge of the case), to the Coroner: "That verdict does not constitute a verdict of manslaughter, does it your Worship?"

The Coroner: No, I think not.

TSAO KUN.

CHIHI PARTY URGING HIS RELEASE.

The report that, ex-President Tsao Kun, who is sixty-two years of age now, attempted to escape by disguising as a common soldier, has been denied, states an *Asiatic News Service* message from Peking, dated August 1st, but it is admitted that the question of Tsao Kun's release is gradually becoming a question of political importance.

Following the telegram of General Sun Yuch, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Kuomintang, who was formerly a follower of the ex-President, asking for his release, nearly all the leaders of the once powerful Chihi party, such as Generals Sun Chuan Fang of Chekiang, Hsiao Yao Nan of Hupeh, Chow Yin Jen of Fukien, Yang Shen of Szechuan, Chao Heng Ti of Hunan and Yuan Chu Min of Kuichow wired to the Chief Executive on the same subject. The plea of the Chihi leaders is that Marshal Tsao Kun is old and ill, so that he should be released, especially as political difference does not constitute any crime in any of the civilized countries.

The request has been politely declined on the ground that Tsao Kun's case must be decided by the coming citizen's representatives' conference as announced by Mandate previously.

DR. SUN'S SON.

REASON OF HIS VISIT TO PEKING.

An *Asiatic News Service* message from Peking, dated August 2nd, states—Mr. Sun Foh, adopted son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, according to the report of Mr. Hu Shih Yin from Shanghai, is expected in Peking via Nanking, next week for the sole purpose of co-operating in the settlement of the Shamen case with the British Government. The report that Mr. Sun Foh has been driven out of Canton politics by the extremists of the Kuomintang has been denied by southern leaders.

EXPLOSION LAST NIGHT.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN DOUGLAS STREET FAILS.

PRESS MAN ON THE SPOT.

Last night another dastardly attempt at wanton destruction was made in Douglas Street (just off Des Vaux Road Central). Persons living in the locality and passers-by and particularly the people in a nearby restaurant were suddenly startled by a loud explosion which occurred in the street at about 11 p.m.

When a *Daily Press* reporter arrived on the scene, a few minutes after the explosion, a large crowd had congregated at the top end of the street, where two motor-cars were at a standstill. The motor-cars were being driven through the street just as the explosion occurred, and the driver of one of the cars told our representative that he stopped immediately and saw a young Chinese boy hurrying away down the street towards the Praya. Another Chinese stated that the boy's hand appeared to be bleeding, as he ran away.

POLICE ON SCENE.

A European sergeant and a number of Indian and Chinese constables were soon on the scene and the Sergeant commanded one of the cars and sent off an Indian Sergeant, a Chinese constable and the young Chinese, who had deposited to having seen the boy hurrying away, in the direction he was stated to have taken.

The Central Police Station was immediately informed and the whole available force were called out, detachments being sent to guard all possible outlets, whilst detective inspectors hastened to Douglas Street. Tribute should be paid to the police for the despatch in which the whole police squad was sent out and the prompt appearance of the inspectors and detectives at the scene of the explosion.

On examination, an old metal stove was found by the wall of a Chinese restaurant. This had presumably been lying there for some time. In the stove, a package was found which contained seven little square wooden boxes on which the German word "solidor" was printed. The package contained smaller bundles, one of which was wrapped in a dirty piece of linen. It contained some grey coloured material, similar to gunpowder. The package was oblong in shape and it must have contained another small square box. This was missing. Until opened at the Central Police Station the contents of the boxes will not be known. The package was addressed to a shop in the Colony and came from Martin Buchard, Hamburg.

DAMAGE TO WALL.

There was a big rent made in the wall of the Chinese restaurant and pieces of granite were found scattered in the roadway. A person who was in the restaurant at the time, informed our representative that immediately following the explosion the wall vibrated for a few seconds.

There is no doubt that a deliberate attempt was made to destroy the restaurant, but the motive is certainly baffling in that the restaurant is owned by Chinese. It is, therefore, apparent that the fanatical perpetrators of the latest devilry are out to destroy anything and everything. It was indeed fortunate that the whole bundle of powder did not explode. Had it done so, it would have caused serious damage.

The police inspectors and detectives were for some time busy with their torchlights trying to find bloodstains, in view of the story told by the Chinese who said he had seen a lad running away. In spite of a careful search, however, no bloodstains could be traced. A number of detectives then went to the shop to which the package had been addressed.

Our representative actually rickshawked through the street a few minutes before the explosion occurred and hearing it, turned back to enquire the cause. Had he been a few minutes later this story might not have been written. As he rickshawked home he saw Chinese and Indian constables stopping and searching each passer-by. He too, was once stopped, but allowed to continue his journey to the office with a first-hand story of the occurrence.

MANCHU PROPERTIES.

MEETING OF THE PEKING CABINET.

During a meeting of the Peking Cabinet on August 1st, an important resolution was passed, states the *Asiatic News Service*, authorising the transfer of the control of all Manchu properties in Peking to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

As this is against the rules of the commission in charge of Imperial Manchu Properties under the control of Mr. Li Shih Tseng, who was recommended by Marshal Feng and appointed by the governing cabinet under General Huang Fu last winter, the action of the Government is bitterly opposed by certain influential circles as well as the Manchu organization in Peking.

The latter has published a statement opposing the transfer and charging the Government with breaking former understanding between the Imperial House and the Republican Government, signed in 1912.

It is rumoured that owing to financial pressure, the Manchu properties will be sold by auction shortly.

Phew!

Weather Forecast.
Hot weather will continue for several months. Official.

Let's talk of—
Seaside, Bathing, Picnics,
Cold Drinks, and

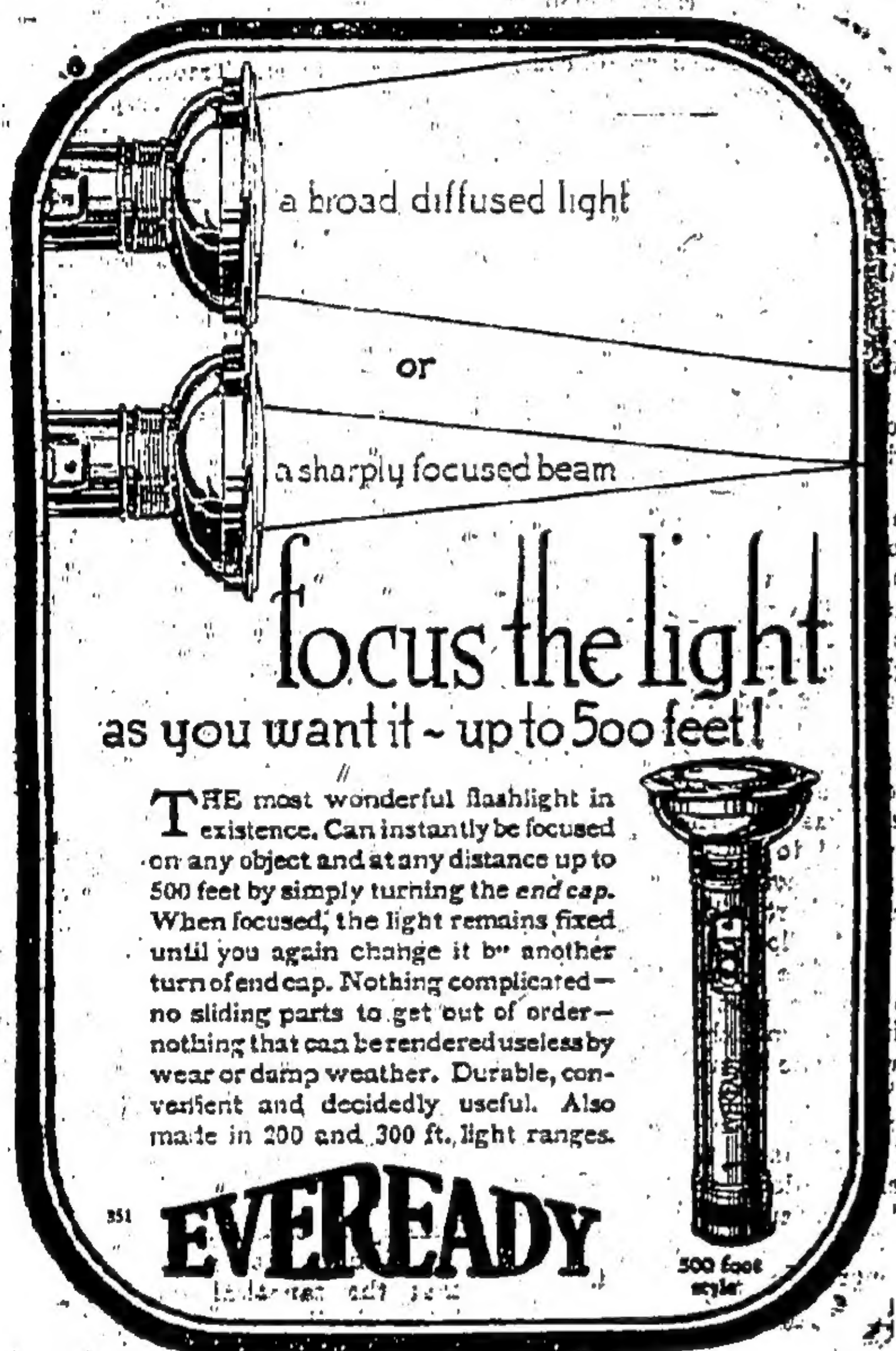
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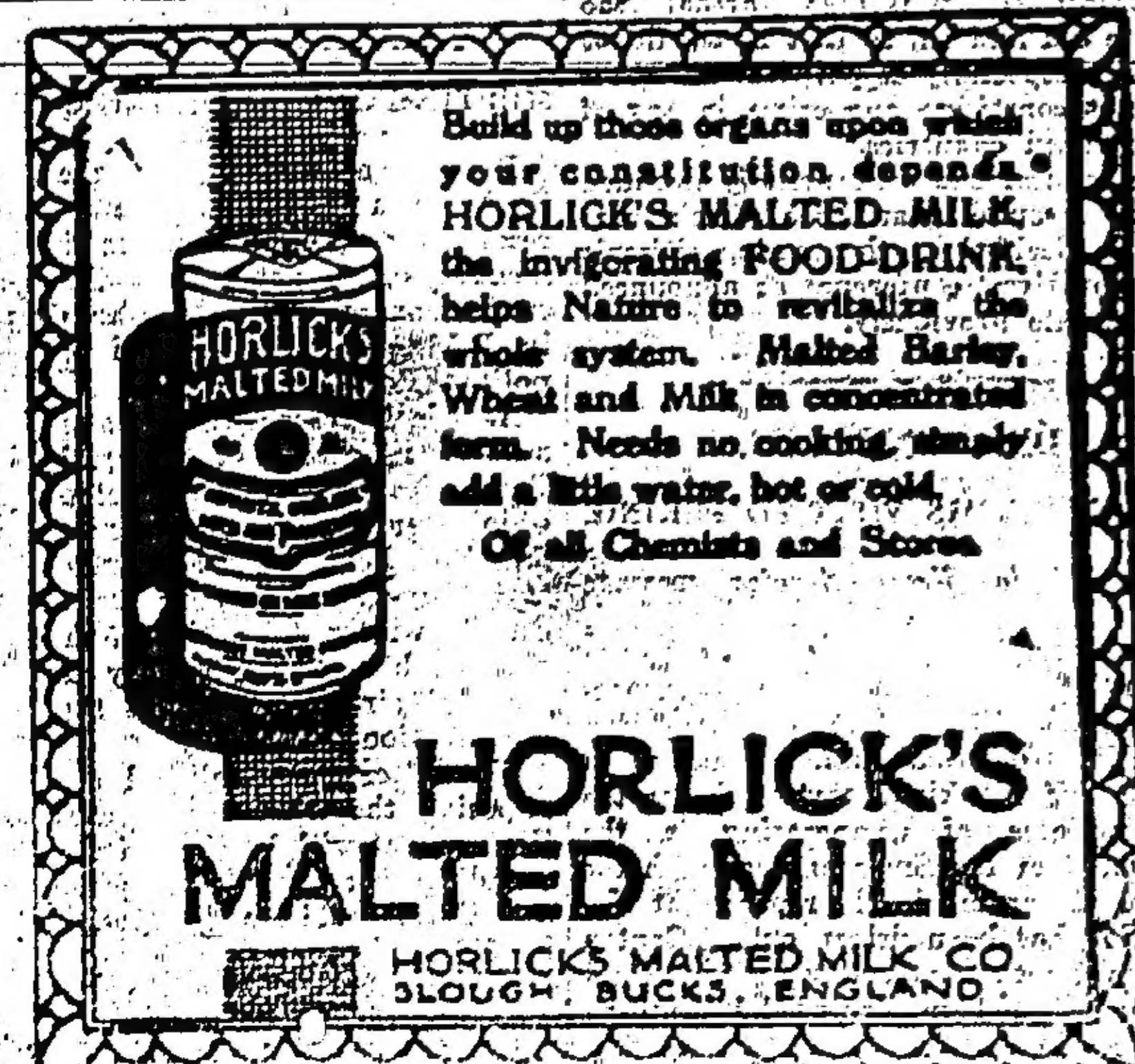
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, LARSEN KAMRAT.)

Paris, June 29th.

A week of brilliant functions culminating in the Grand Prix which was run yesterday at Longchamps, has brought the Paris season to an end. Officially, that is, for there are still many members of the social world who will linger on in the gay city before finally closing the shutters of their apartments and hiring them with their family to a round of more gaieties at some fashionable country or seaside resort. Beginning with a dinner and entertainment held on June 18th in the Grand Palais to which over two thousand artists from all the theatres, circuses and dance halls in Paris contributed, the Prix de Diane at Chantilly the following Sunday, the Drags Day at Auteuil on Friday last, the Grand Prix Ball the following evening and as a last triumphant finish, the Grand Prix yesterday, Paris has been in a kind of fever of enjoyment when the streets have been more crowded than usual with motor cars crammed with gorgeously dressed women and well groomed men and it has been impossible to find a corner in any smart restaurant or cabaret unless one had booked days ahead, or so much as a step to kneel on at any theatre.

PERIOD COSTUMES.

Each year, a different period is chosen as a setting for the Grand Prix Ball, and this year the curious and picturesque one of the First Empire was chosen and that period reconstructed by the aid of scenery effects and costumes reminiscent of a crole ball given during the reign of the Empress Josephine. As Josephine, herself, was a crole (a word the French employ to describe anyone of French parentage born in the colonies) those who attended were able to choose their costumes from a host of charming souvenirs of this period, and to add a still more picturesque touch by means of coloured bandannas, wide brimmed Panama hats, waving palm fans, red hibiscus flowers and the like. Usually, the ball is held the evening of the day the Grand Prix is run, but this year for some reason or other, it was held the evening before, so that any of those who attended it, had just time to return home, change and sip their café au lait before rushing off to Longchamps and arriving just in time to see Coram and Aquatinte come tumbling down at the start of the Grand Prix, and with them, their riders, Bullock and Donoghue, who were picked up unconscious and carried to the ambulance, when it was found that Donoghue was suffering from a broken collarbone and concussion, whereas Bullock had escaped with little more than a severe shaking. As nearly all the money in Longchamps that day had been placed on Donoghue, the totalisator was able to pay up the acceptable little dividend of more than 1,000 francs to 10.

DISAPPOINTING DAY.

From a fashion point of view, the day was an extreme disappointment. As the weather had been cold and cloudy earlier in the morning, most women had hesitated about turning out in their summer finery and so, with very few exceptions, the crowd was a comparatively drab one of women muffled up in coats or tripping about in coats and skirts or three-piece suits, which, of course, is almost heresy on Grand Prix day. However, of the exceptions, there were many delightful models to cheer the eye and enable one to form an idea of what Deauville and the other places will be like this year when all the pretty ladies have tripped there with their trunk loads of pretty clothes with them.

BILLIONING FLOUNCES.

There were printed chiffons everywhere, so that the wearers looked like wonderful tropical blooms moving about amongst the otherwise sombre-clad crowd. Ducharme and Bianchini have created such gorgeous designs recently knowing great flowers or clusters of flowers against vivid backgrounds of cornflower blue, geranium pink and the like. Nearly all dresses of this material were made with masses of flounces so that, as the wearer walked, there was a billowing of fairylike material just like so many petals fluttering in the breeze. Often, these frocks were covered up (which is hardly the word as they were merely veiled) by chiffon and georgette coats in a shade to match the foundation colour of the printed material. Frocks of this type were short of skirt but what they lacked in length they made up for in width, many of them being as voluminous as any previous skirt. Skirts of tailored or three piece suits, on the contrary were as skimpy as possible. Some of them, I am sure, were less than a yard in circumference and their wearers hobbled as they picked their way over the pebbles in front of the grand stands. There was a tremendous amount of rosewood to be seen, charming frocks in georgette, reps, satin and mousseline de soie that were one mass of tiny knife points, inverted pleats or tucks, with little hats in felt, velours or Bangkok straw the same shade and stockings and shoes toning in to match. Several exquisite ensembles were carried out, the dress in a light rose shade of the colour, the coat and hat in a darker, more "woody" tint. Touches of ermine struck a charming note on other rosewood frocks and coats. Another colour that was well in evidence was the new periwinkle blue. This is a most delectable colour, difficult for those

(Continued on next Column).

WOMEN IN THE AIR.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF FLYING.

With the advent of the cheap and comparatively "foot-proof" small aeroplane, numbers of women are becoming dissatisfied with the passive rôle of passenger, and it would not be surprising to see several women entrants for the King's Cup cross-country race round Britain next year.

Many well-known women are now undergoing courses of instruction at the leading schools of aviation with this idea in mind. In the last King's Cup race, only one woman participated, Mrs. May, and she was a passenger, travelling with Captain Barnard in the machine in which Steve Donoghue, the jockey, had intended to ride, but next year it will probably be very different.

INTREPID PASSENGERS.

Hundreds of women are already flying, either for business or for pleasure, as a matter of course, and for the woman who can drive a car or is used to motor-ing aviation really has no terrors at all. The stories told by "landlubbers" of air-sickness and air-pockets and "bumps" have been greatly exaggerated.

Flying, in fact, seems to have a remarkable fascination for women, and during the past two or three years they have formed almost half of the travellers on the Continental airway. Shopping expeditions to Paris have become actually "flying" visits. The dust and grime of railway travel are done away with, and speeding through the air at nearly two miles a minute is a most invigorating tonic that reacts wonderfully on the complexion.

ROYAL ENTHUSIASTS.

The foremost royal aviator is the King of the Belgians, with the Queen an enthusiastic second. Even before the war their Majesties were keenly interested, and during the war they often used to fly backwards and forwards to visit their children, who were in England for safety's sake. It will be remembered that they used an aeroplane on their last visit to London. A little over two years ago the Queen of the Belgians acquired a Bristol two-seater, and it was said at the time that she intended to pilot it herself.

About the same time the Hon. Elsie Mackay, Lord Inchcape's third daughter, passed her aviation test and took out a pilot's certificate. She owns her own aeroplane and has made more than two dozen flights by herself, in addition to a great many more as a passenger.

Lady Diana Cooper also has ambitions as an aviator and is studying for a pilot's certificate, and Lady Kinnoull has been taking lessons on a dual-control machine from her husband, who is an experienced pilot, with a view to flying one eventually by herself.

with the wrong colouring but most becoming for those with the right colouring: to wear. Yesterday there were innumerable versions of it, in its lighter powder-blue mood down to its deeper cornflower tint. Here, again, ermine (or maybe white rabbit) was added with much effect.

SIG HAT'S TRIUMPH.

The one decided note about the fashions yesterday was the triumph of the large hat. The cloche has been such a firm favourite for so many seasons or is it not years? that it seemed as though it would continue to be worn until women finally gave up the wearing of hats altogether. Yesterday, the large-brimmed hat and the picture hat came out to Longchamps to disprove this theory. Nearly all the straws were transparent and the trimming was so simple, that mostly, a large flat cocarde, a swathe of velvet or satin ribbon or a bloom or two of some close, flat variety sufficed. Almost without exception, the brim was tilted right up at the back in a kind of modern Louis XVI version, and the cocarde, loop of ribbon or flower was placed so as to catch this flatly onto the brim at the right side just behind the ear. There were numbers of models of this type in beige, mother of pearl, oyster, rosewood and pervenche shades.

DYED HARE.

There were several dresses in the new lime shade about, but I doubt whether this colour will become a universal favourite, as it is such a very difficult one for most women to wear. Amongst the novelties, I noticed several coats trimmed with very deep bands of rooster's feathers dyed the same shade as the material of the coat. Also, dyed hare, was still much to the fore as a trimming to coats, endless bands of it edging coats round the hem, collar and front. Canary yellow and orange were among the shades into which the original hare was transformed. One woman had trimmed her picture hat with flowers made of tinted shells, the kind of blossoms which modern art evolved some time ago as a substitute for real flowers in the modern home. They are now, it would seem, to be transferred from the family mantelpiece to mother's or sister's hat. Another, obviously a mannequin from one of the big houses, paraded about in an oriental effect composed of a rich red satin dress swathed about her in an intricacy of draped folds, and a gold lame turban wound closely round her small head.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to Beir.

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1923. [2506]

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S.S. "PELEUS" ... " ... 7th Sept.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... " ... 19th Sept.

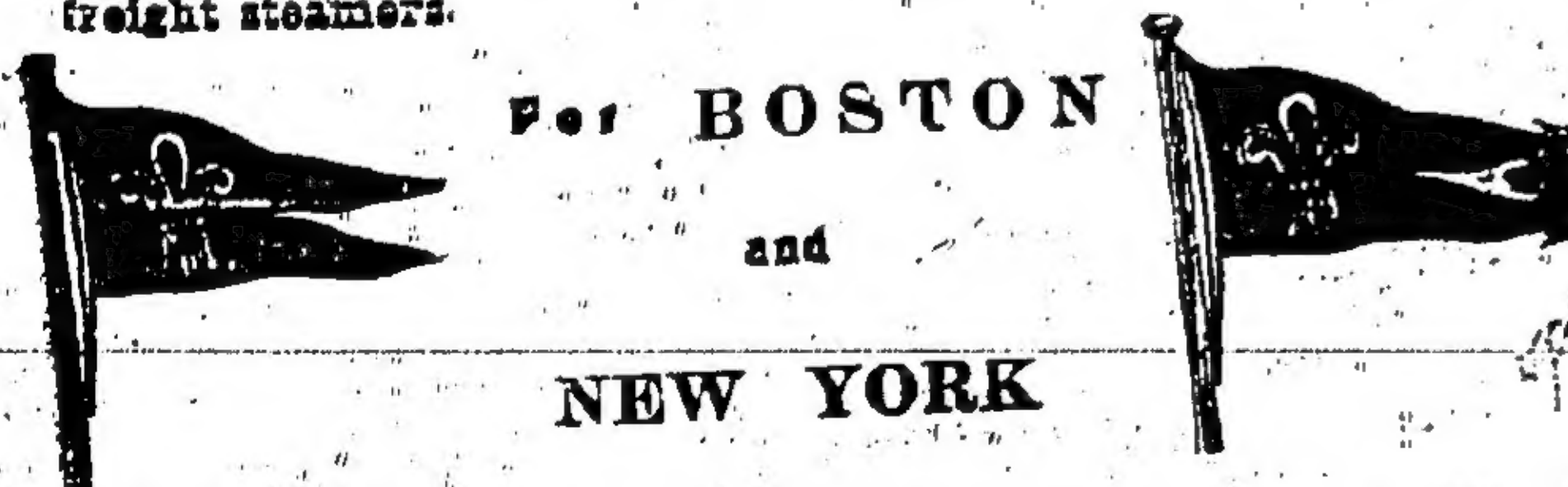
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"MACEDONIA"	11,068	22nd Aug. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"KIDDERPORE"	8,834	28th Aug.	Marseilles, Cassa Bianca, L'don. & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	8,818	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NARKUNDA"	10,837	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp. Bay.
"KARMALA"	9,189	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	15th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIGILIA"	8,813	29th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	9,185	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Mars. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,938	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,008	19th Sept.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	26th Sept.	do.
"TAIRBA"	7,933	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	8,968	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	4th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	8,000	2nd Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	6th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	3rd Feb.	do.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Oebu, Kolamangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, at other ports en route as indicated on the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TANDA"	8,968	12th Aug. D.L.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	10,837	20th Aug.	Shanghai.
"GALATHEA"	5,237	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,008	1st Sept.	Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,189	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRBA"	7,933	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	14th Sept.	Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SIGILIA"	8,813	2nd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,968	1st Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	23rd Nov.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	23rd Nov.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,068	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Dec.	Moj. Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
* All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
* Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Cornhill East Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

* HAICHING ... Capt. W. E. Turnbull ... Wednesday, 12th August, at 1 p.m.
* For Foochow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Paraga Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAICHING", "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$20.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG ... "CHINHUA" ... On 13th Aug. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 83.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all general Cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "TATYUAN" has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" arrived HONGKONG, 21st JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong 21st July 1925

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails 30th July

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$56.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SPANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Aug.
M.S. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June
M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1071.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	17th July	18th Aug.	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	31st July	1st Sept.	15th Sept.
ORANTILLY	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
PORTHOS	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	13th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	27th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00. Od. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 62.00. Od.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68.00. Od. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 60.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Canoes Boats).

... sailing for HAVRE ANTWERP

S.S. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 20th August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 740

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

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REGISTERED and **PARCEL** **MAILS** are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
 Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.
 The Radio Office will be closed from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.
 Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

FROM	PER	DUE
MANILA	Pres Jackson	12th August
SHANGHAI	Luchow	12th August
STRAITS	Kulsing	12th August
SHANGHAI	Katori Maru	14th August
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 16th July)		
MANILA	Honghuo	14th August
STRAITS	Emp. of Asia	17th August
MANILA	Mishima Maru	18th August

For	From	Date
Sui Tui	Merion	Wednesday, 12th, 7.15 A.M.
Hai Oling		10.30 A.M.
Ohwencho		Noon
Emp. of Asia		3.00 P.M.
Epiper		Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Ohiniva		10.30 A.M.
Tiyslak		11.30 A.M.
Kumung		11.30 A.M.
Kuisang		5.00 P.M.
Parcels		
Pres. Jackson		Parcels Noon
		Registration 2.15 P.M.
		Letters 3.00 P.M.
West Eader		Friday, 14th, 10.30 A.M.
Tung On		5.00 P.M.
Katori Maru		Registration 5.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 15th, Letters 8.30 A.M.
Taika Maru		10.30 A.M.
Sekio		10.30 A.M.
Hosan Maru		Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Pres. Harrison		Monday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Tyndarus		Tuesday, 18th, 10.30 A.M.
Mishima Maru		Wednesday, 19th, Registration 8.15 A.M.
		Letters 9.00 A.M.
		Parcels 5.00 P.M.
Emp. of Asia		Thursday, 20th, Reg. 9.15 A.M.
		Letters 10.00 A.M.
- SEPTEMBER -		
Poul Locat		Tuesday, 1st, Registration 10.45 A.M.
		Letters 11.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

	August 11th, 1935.	
ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	2/34
Bank Bills, on demand	...	2/35 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2/41
Credite, at 4 months' sight	...	2/42
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	2/44
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,206
Credite, 4 months' sight	...	1,305
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	58 1/2
Credite, at 30 days' sight	...	58
ON HONGKONG.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	153 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	...	153 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	153 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	...	153 1/2
ON RANGOON.—		
Bank Bills, at sight	...	nom.
Private 30 days' sight	...	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	...	196 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	...	113 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	...	99 1/2
ON HATYAI.—On demand	...	138
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	...	nom.
ON RAJAH.—On demand	...	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	...	30 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	...	88 1/2
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying rate	...	82 1/16
BANK SELLING, per oz.	...	32 1/16

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	...	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	...	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling	...	\$4,000,000
Silver	...	\$38,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	\$20,000,000

Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq.	Chairman.
H. F. White, Esq.	Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.	Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Ball, Esq.	W. L. Patten, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak.	T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. BARKER, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. R. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FILIP DOLLARS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK** to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSITS AT CURRENT RATES.**

For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,**
A. H. B. SLOW,
Ct. Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. 136

ESTABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.
(Incorporated in France).
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves Frs. 10,750,000
Working fund provided by
THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE:
Frs. 60,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de
Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [39]

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China on
the 31st of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$4,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	18,375,000.00
Reserve Funds	9,625,015.34

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

**HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road
Central. Branches and Sub-branches all
over China, and Correspondents in Europe,
America, and other parts of the world.**

**LOCAL BANKERS—The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The
Chartered Bank Co. of New York.
NEW YORK BRANCH—The Irving National
Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York**

**Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business
transacted.
Contracted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
THUYKE PEI
Manager.
Hongkong & Peking (Straits Settlements) Ltd.**



Three Castles

MAGNUM CIGARETTES

Also packed in Regular 20's & 50's

A-139 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund	...	£1,500,000

—

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

—

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Batavia	Beirut	Bombay	Calcutta	Canton	Cebu	Colon	Hankow	Harbin	Hongkong	Kobe	London	Lyons	Manila	Peking	Rangoon	San Francisco	Singapore	Sourabaya	Tientsin	Yokohama
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HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of 'Banking' and
Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts
to 5 per cent per annum. Daily Balances
and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be
ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1915.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Pa. 8.	
Subscribed Capital	Fr. 71,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 33,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 56,677,233.54
BRANCHES	
Bangkok	Hankow
Batavia	Hongkong
Canton	Manila
Colon	Peking
Hankow	Puerto Rico
Hongkong	Shanghai
Manila	Singapore
Peking	Tientsin
Puerto Rico	Yokohama
Shanghai	
Singapore	
Tientsin	
Yokohama	

Credit Industrial et Commercial
 Société Générale.
 In London: The National Provincial
 and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
 In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co.
 and First American Bank.
 Insurance: Guaranty Trust Co. of New
 York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
 Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange
 Business transacted.

A. LEUZE
 Manager

Brokers 24th March 1904

Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1896.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000.

—

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN.—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka;
FORMOSA.—Guan, Kamsu, Kanton, Kwang,
Makung, Nankin, Peking, Shingchi,
Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui,
Tobien, Aiko.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow,
Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS.—Bangkok, Hodgkong, Singapore,
Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WEALTHENER AND
FAIR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-
mercial Centre in the European Continent,
Russia, Manchuria, Tringto, Japan, Ind,
China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java,
and Dutch Indies, Australia, America,
Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and
Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted
on application.

Z. YAMAKATO,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 30th May 1925. [27]

Capital (fully paid-up) **Yen 100,000.00**
 Reserve Fund **Yen 80,500.00**
 (see the accompanying page)

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:

Batavia	Kobe	Osakabaya
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Canton	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fuzhou	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
(Hankow)	Norokawa	Sydney
Hankow	Oakland	Tokyo
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Rio de	Yokohama
Kai Yuen	Yamato	Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
 Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rate
 to be obtained on application.

ARIMA, Manager.
 Hankow, 11th March, 1922.

Established 1854.
 Hongkong Branch established 1867.

Authorized Capital	Guiderds	150,000,000	
		(£12,500,000)	
Paid-up Capital	"	50,000,000	
		HK\$2,688,679	
Reserve Fund	"	20,635,351	
		(£1,711,405)	
Special Reserve	"	22,860,000	
		(£1,888,330)	

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
 Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Bandjarmasin, Bandoesa,
 Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Djember,
 Djokjarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kotsu,
 Rangoon, Madras, Medan, Padang,
 Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang,
 Pontianak, Singapore, Rotterdam,
 Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore,
 Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tientsin,
 Yokohama and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS—NATIONAL TRADING
 FINANCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERSCHELER,
 Agent.

Established 1912.
 Authorised Capital £1,200,000
 Paid Up Capital £1,078,580
 Silver Star Fund £75,000
 Foreign Exchange and General Bank-
 ing business transacted.
 Interest allowed on
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS
 2% per annum on daily credit balances
 over \$100.
 SAVINGS
 4% annum
 DEPOSITS
 for 12 months 5% per annum
 for 6 " 4% " "
 for 3 " 3% " "
 on demand 2% " "
 BRANCHES
 Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok
 and New York
 LONDON BRANCH
 The Lloyd Bank Limited
 LOOK DOOG SHAN
 OUE MEEZEE

THE
BLUE FUNNEL
LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

"ELFENOR" 12th Aug. Marseilles, London Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANTENOR" 28th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS" 8th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"EUMAEUS" 22nd Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"TALITHYRIUS" 16th Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYFYLUS" 1st Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TYDEUS" 12th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
 (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"TYNDAROS" 13th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTHESLAUS" 8th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"LAOMEDON" 28th Aug. Boston, New York & Baltimore via S.
"PELBEUS" 7th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via S.
"TEUCER" 28th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via S.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
"ANTENOR" 26th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HARPEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCULUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passenger rates and information apply to:—

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

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